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PLENTY OF ROOM

HONEST MEN NOT OVERCROWDED IN AMERICA.

Capitalism, from Idaho All the Way to the Hague and Back Again, in Its Own Hair—Big Trouser Bill of Militia Regiment, and Junketing Excursions of Navy Afford Food for Wonderment and Mirth.

Roosevelt, in his Canton speech, declared that there's plenty of room in America for honest rich men. Undoubtedly! There are so few of them.

Lady Warwick—the "Babbling Brook"—says she is "at sea" with regard to "one point of Socialism." Opinion was general, until now, that the noble so-called Socialist was never otherwise than half seas over on the whole subject.

Who said the Hague Conference was a not a Peace Conference? There are the Russian and the American representativs in fraternal log-rolling engaged, in case of war between Japan and the United States.

Desperately desperate are our capitalists becoming. Indirectly it recently appeared that the Idaho ex-Gov. Steunenberg was blown up by fellow land fraud committers. Now a similar case happens in Baker City, Ore. Capitalist manipulators of land "jumpers" found a sheriff in their way—and blew him up into smithereens.

The capitalist courts of Idaho are bent on making themselves utterly ridiculous. They are now trying to connect the Western Federation of Miners with the indictment of Senator Borah for land frauds. Why not blame the W. F. M. with Steunenberg's indictment, too? He and Borah are mentioned together.

The neat number of 1,700 men thrown out of work in Lynn, Mass., on account of the transfer of the railway work to Pittsfield, is one more illustration of the utter dependence of the worker upon the employer. Tho' the peer of the employer on election day, the worker is the economic dependent for very life on the employer.

The dapper District Attorney of New York City has stepped before his tent and, blowing his horn, has announced the opening of a new continuous vaudeville. Chas. S. Fairchild, Cleveland's former Secretary of the Treasury; Geo. W. Perkins, a leading financier; and several other "Pillars of Society" have been summoned to court "to plead to indictments."—Admission is free.

Hard is the lot of the Tariff-reform railroad paper. No sooner has it proved that, however much tariff-reform might "hurt business," justice demands that the "iniquitous," the "robber tariff" be reformed,—no sooner has it proved that than it has to eat crow. "What!" exclaims the virtuoso, "tinker with the privileges of the railroads? Why, that would send stocks tumbling down!"

Roosevelt certainly is a "path-finder." As a public speaker he is the first known to order his audience to applaud a passage of his own speech. On the occasion of his McKinley monument speech the Presidential path-finder expressly ordered his audience to applaud the passage in which he urged the "necessity for judging men regardless of their wealth or poverty" as loudly as they applauded his contention that "the unworthy rich should be punished for their offenses."

Col. Daniel Appleton of the valiant New York Seventh Regiment reveals at this late hour that it cost his regiment $8,000 "to replace the trousers ruined in service during the Brooklyn street railway strike." The reputation of the Seventh Regiment for valor was established when it declined to enlist against the Spaniards during the late war. Now we all have confirmatory evidence. Surely $8,000 worth of trousers ruined in so short a service tells volumes for the valor of their wearers.

"The best place for a naval officer to learn his duties," said Roosevelt in his late St. Louis speech, "is at sea, by performing them." In obedience to these principles Roosevelt has kept the fleet, as a Washington naval expert has put it, "junketing up and down the coast escorting the President's yacht" and serving as "a side-show at the Jamestown Exposition," to the point that the fleet, now ordered to the Pacific as a demonstration against Japan, "goes out little better equipped than the Russians."

Fierce is the indignation of the Republican, Democratic and Reform papers at the disclosure that Lemuel E. Quigg manufactured "citizens' indignation meetings with $7,000, conjured up "labor uprisings" with $500, and otherwise promoted "public opinion" with cash in the interest of the Manhattan Railway Company. Fierce is their indignation. And well may it be fierce. The disclosures furnish a powerfully disclosing hint of the methods of the self-same now indignant papers.

The Sun has imported an Englishman, father of the Duchess of Manchester, to thunder against the American government "hampering American industry." As if to make the lightning of his thunder strike home, Eugene Zimmerman contrasts the English encouragement of industry in Ireland with the hampering done here. That is certainly a tempting way to put it. Every Irish-American wage worker will no doubt be thrilled with the anticipation of implanting the conditions of Ireland in America.

The New York Central has been fined $37,000 penalty for train delays in the movement of the mails. The aggregate railroad fine over the country for similar offences is estimated at $800,000. John D. owes the Government $29,000,000 odd. If all the fines assessed and crying to be assessed upon the capitalists of the country were rolled together, there would be no more talk of "not having the money to buy the capitalists out"—if any one were foolish enough to think of buying back stolen property.

The "Chicago Daily Socialist" is of the opinion that W. E. Trautmann is Pooh-Bah of the I. W. W. We regret exceedingly that neither the man nor the organization is to the liking of the Socialist Party and its press, and would suggest that the present deplorable state of affairs be ended, that the I. W. W. swallow the A. F. L., Civic Federation and all, and that Trautmann, while preaching neutrality in the matter of economic organization proceed to boost craft unionism and attempt to smash anything that savors of revolutionary economic organization. Then he and the organization of which he is officer would be to the liking of the A. F. of L. jackals.

Well may the Republican and Democratic capitalists grind their teeth with rage at Roosevelt. He gets them into successive kettles of hot water. His latest blunder is the correct assertion that railroads should be under national supervision, the same as banks. This is Roosevelt's clumsiest attempt yet to protect capitalism. The calling attention to the fact that banks, which are private property as much as railroads, ARE under government supervision, parries the objection that the placing of railroads under similar supervision is a "novel, Socialistic and Anarchistic" idea. On the other hand, the calling attention to the fact that the banks (which are well known periodically to fail, to commit all sorts of political and industrial crimes, and to spread disaster abroad) ARE now under government supervision, is a complete refutation of the Rooseveltian panacea concerning government supervision of railroads. Capitalism cannot supervise itself—any more than wolves; there is just one way to treat the beast—just as wolves are treated—extirpated.

AS VIEWED BY AN OUTSIDER.

These new young men who are writing fiction merely with a burning heart and a revolutionary sense of things, and who set the world on fire with the righteousness of their course, are too lacking in imagination to be artists yet. They exaggerate, but they have not developed the higher finer power to idealize. But all in good time. Their descendants will be the greatest poets, the greatest artists and the greatest scripture writers the world has ever known. Then there will be monuments raised these young men like Scott who have not great genius, who are merely the primitive folk of the new order, but whose great instincts for human brotherhood shall hereafter forefather great geniuses.—Independent.

A HINT TO RAILROADERS

Vienna despatches tell the tale of a novel sort of strike. It is called a "passive strike." Curious name that is for a strike! What may it mean? The details answer the question fully; they do even more than that: they "throw light upon the scene."

The Vienna "passive strike" is a strike of the railroad workers employed by a privately owned railroad line. Having failed to obtain redress for grievances the men struck. The method of the strike was, however, not the usual one of quitting work, but of punctual attention of all the rules of the Company. Each of the scores of rules which the Company had established was punctually observed—signals for departure, distance between train and train, etc., etc., not one was overlooked. The consequence was an almost immediate blockade. The service was demoralized.

The Vienna "passive strike" was an ingenious move in the skirmish that is now going on between the Capitalist and the Working Class. For one thing it accomplished, without loss of wages, what strikes usually accomplish for a while—paralyze the exploiters; for another thing, it accomplished what no strike, surely no railroad strike, has yet accomplished—it revealed the secret of "Company's Rules." It revealed the secret that these rules are not laid down for the observance of the employees but for the protection of the Company in cases of accidents. It revealed the fact that those rules are meant for ready pretexts to saddle the employees with the blame for accidents and hold the Company free. It revealed the secret that the flow of dividends is banked upon the breach of rules.

The Austrian "passive strike" of the railroaders should not be lost upon the railroaders of America. A good, thoroughpaced "passive strike" on the railroads of the land presents itself as the readiest means to hit at once both the railroad capitalist skinners and their labor lieutenants, the Grand Superlative Upper Chief Stones. In all cases of ordinary strikes the Stones have the power to "call off" and "call on" and supply scabs. There is no such opportunity in the case of a "passive strike." Both capitalists and their labor lieutenants would be demoralized. The former being thoroughly shaken up and the latter shaken off, a long step will have been taken towards the organization of that important branch of Labor as a link in the integrally industrial organization of the Working Class.

IN CINCINNATI

MISS E. G. FLYNN DEEPLY IMPRESSES WORKING CLASS

Excellent Address Delivered at Workman's Hall—Large Attendance Convinced of Futility of Gompers Unionism—Capitalist Press Surprised Into Being Truthfully Complimentary.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 30.—Miss Elizabeth Flynn of New York, the talented young Socialist, delivered an excellent address at Workmen's Hall here, last night. She made a forcible impression upon her large audience, and a few curious who drifted in to scoff went away to wonder.

The capitalist press was surprised into giving Miss Flynn some excellent notice. The *Post*, for instance, said this morning:

"That mere slip of a girl on the platform, with her childish face, and her simple skirt barely reaching to her ankles—is she going to give a school recitation? The question is a natural one, for at first glance at Elizabeth G. Flynn it seems incredible to believe that this 19-year-old orator is going to wrestle with the gigantic economic problems of the day.

"Simplicity is the keynote of this girl. Her mass of dark, wavy hair is plainly parted and fastened low at the back of her head. She is inconspicuously garbed in a plain white shirt waist and a black skirt. The hat which she removed before speaking is an untrimmed gray fedora—altogether neither stylish nor dowdy, but severely simple.

"And her oratory matches her democracy of manner. There are no flowery flights of rhetoric, no elocutionary climaxes, only simple, straightforward language, without word trickery or declamation. Leaning lightly against a table, she speaks in ordinary conversational tones, using both hands in constant explanatory gestures, more like a teacher than an orator. She makes no natural pauses for applause, and appears to be somewhat annoyed by interruptions of approval.

"Underneath this modesty and simplicity, however, is the intellect of a giant. This was shown at Workmen's Hall Sunday night, where she spoke in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World. Not only did she present her subject clearly and forcibly, but afterward answered intelligently all the questions fired at her by argumentative auditors.

"In her talk Miss Flynn took occasion to flay Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor. That organization, she declared, was really detrimental to the workingmen because it tied them into little bundles and set them to fighting one another. At present, she said, it was nothing but organized scabbery.

"Gompers was criticised as a traitor to the cause because he said that the interests of labor and capital were identical.

"'They are not and never can be identical,' Miss Flynn declared, and Gompers utters such an absurdity only because it is profitable for him to do so.

"Labor, she urged, should be organized not according to crafts, but according to the several industries and all the men who assist in producing the same commodity should belong to the same organization.

"The futility of the present labor union system is shown, she said, by the telegraphers' strike, in which those with satisfactory contracts remain at work and thus help the scabs break their brother unionists' strike." K. E.

PROGRESS IN CHICAGO.

Section Has Made Headway This Summer and Will Keep up Gait Through Winter.

Chicago, Ill., September 28.—Section Chicago, S. L. P., has done a good summer's work and is already making ready for winter agitation. For three months the S. L. P. held on an average seven open air meetings a week, where literature was sold in large quantities, closing the season with three large hall meetings with De Leon and Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as principal speakers.

For the first time in the history of Section Chicago it has money in the treasury, a large, solid membership, and is fresher than ever for more work.

Organizer Henry Jager is responsible for this success, and the S. L. P. in the future will have him to thank for the good work done.

Those who remember my letter to The People in which I stated that a good organizer could do wonders in Chicago will realize, after they know what great progress we have made, that that was no exaggeration. For the winter we are laying plans to have lectures in different parts of the city and expect good results. J. Billow.

BISHOP MINERS STRIKE.

California Working Class, Indians Included, Take to I. W. W. Teachings

Bishop, Cal., September 25.—There has been a general tie-up in the Bishop mining district for some time past, the members of Bishop Miners and Powerworkers Union, No. 182, W. F. M. having struck against the discharge of men for activity in organization work, and for the eight-hour day and $3 per day and board for common, and $4 per day and board for skilled labor.

The petty bourgeoisie has organized a Citizens' Alliance under the name of Citizens' Committee alias Owens Valley Promotion Committee, and recently sounded in the local capitalist press the first toot from their horn. This toot in the local Booster shows how solicitous these guardians of law and order, morality, life, property and the flag are, lest the rights of labor be not duly protected, especially the right of the laborer to betray his class by scabbing on his fellows who are fighting for working class interests. In this district the cost of board and lodging and clothing is the same as in Goldfield, Tonopah and other Nevada mining camps, so all their assertions are a tissue of lies.

One of the results of this strike is that revolutionary unionism is being boomed within the Federation and the only true native sons, the Indians here, are being imbued with the feeling of proletarian solidarity and are stirring themselves to get ready to move in their own interest.

So far the efforts of the Company to obtain strikebreakers have failed. The Indians to a man are refusing to scab on their white fellow working men. The majority of the laborers here who read anything are eager for I. W. W. literature, and seem to accept I. W. W. teachings instinctively.

BORAH WHITEWASHED

IDAHO SENATOR ACQUITTED OF TIMBER LAND FRAUDS.

Friends of Haywood's Blood-Thirsty Prosecutor Make Big Hurrah Over Freely Predicted Verdict—Defense Doesn't Even Trouble to Submit Evidence—Steunenberg's Complications.

Boise, Idaho, October 3.—United States Senator William E. Borah was last night acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government of Idaho timber lands.

The case was submitted without argument by the defense, and the jury was out just long enough to take one ballot.

A brass band appeared and as Borah reached his hotel played "Hail to the Chief."

Boise, Idaho, September 26.—Proceedings in the Borah case the past two days have been confined mostly to introducing the evidence of entrymen who were induced to fraudulently file on government lands, to be turned over to the agents or "dummy" trustee A. E. Palmer, for the Barber Lumber Co., of Eau Claire, Wis.

Each entryman was induced to put up $25 as a location fee to go to the timber commissioner. The entryman usually paid the Government filing fees when application for the land was made. Later, when the land would be proven upon and paid for at the rate of $2.50 per acre, the agents of the "dummy" trustee would advance the $400 to be used to pay for the 160 acres of land. The government entryman was cautioned not to tell where the $400 came from—on the contrary, he was told to declare that he had earned it in some usual way. When the entryman had proven up and received his final receivers' receipt, he sold the receipt to the "dummy" trustee. The entryman realized about $237.50 per 160 acres of land. The land was sold and the deed given for it in most cases a year before the government patent was issued for the land.

Ex-Attorney General Martin, one of the thirteen indicted, is attempting to get from under. He has filed three pleas in abatement. They all virtually admit his guilt, but he says that the prosecuting U. S. attorney, Ruick, compelled him to give testimony before the grand jury, which returned the indictment, and that therefore he should have immunity.

It will be remembered that Martin was the chief orator at a Steunenberg memorial arranged for by the last Gooding legislature, to fire the passions of the Idaho citizens against the Western Federation of Miners. The exercises were held in the Columbia Theatre before the indictments were returned.

There are many of the opinion that they have caught a conspiracy. Boise people are astonished to learn of the doings in the Federal court. The statement by the Federal prosecutor was like lightning out of a clear sky.

Boise, Idaho, September 27.—Pettibone, in a very low state of health, was brought into Court to-day and his trial set for October 15. It is much doubted that he will be able to appear for trial at that time.

To-day was replete with revelations made as to the "inner circle" of which ex-Gov. Steunenberg was a member. Letter after letter was read showing Steunenberg's connection with the conspiracy. Also several proofs were submitted showing Borah to be Steunenberg's lawyer, who would understand much not expressed.

Steunenberg and Wm. Sweet were partners. The article of agreement by which the partnership was put on a going basis was read. Later, Sweet expresses all sorts of confidence in the integrity of the ex-Governor, and is grateful to him for helping him out of a bad mess he "ought never to have gotten into." As the letters show, Sweet, who was going broke on 'change and stopping at the Astor House in New York, finally lost all faith in the ex-Governor.

Although there are may such connecting circumstances as this, yet the Judge to-night stated that there had been no evidence introduced against Borah.

A. B. Campbell was with Steunenberg in Washington, D. C., when Steunenberg was there trying to use influence to save to himself some timber lands fraudulently obtained.

Borah gave an oration at the funeral of Frank Steunenberg in which he stated that Secretary Root had confided to him (Borah) that Steunenberg was one of the "accredited great." If Steunenberg was of the "accredited great," why have Campbell exerting influence on Senator Foster to remove special agents from investigating Steunenberg? Why should Campbell be asked to see Senator Spooner and Mark Hanna? Why need Campbell come to Boise to see Borah—if Steunenberg was of the "accredited great"?

The practice of the law of criminal conspiracy has been completely changed since the acquittal of Haywood.

It is quite improbable that Borah will be convicted. The Judge gives his opinion several times daily as to the weight of the evidence and the methods of prosecution. The attitude of the Judge in Borah's case is much different from what was the attitude of the Judge in Haywood's case. Both cases are conspiracy cases. Mere casual associations of Haywood with Orchard were presented to the jury as positively circumstantial evidence that Haywood assassinated Steunenberg. To-day, positive proof of Borah's close and confidential relations and intercession in behalf of timber fraud cases is laughed out of court by the defense, and declared as no incriminating circumstance by the Judge.

It is freely asserted here that Judge Whitson favors the defense, and that an acquittal, or rather whitewashing, will be the result of the trial.

The special agent or detective of the Government gave no evidence that a jury can consider seriously in Borah's trial, but it will be first rate evidence against the underlings. Hundreds of people know of the methods of the timber frauders of the West.

Sheriff Rutan, one of the most counted-on witnesses for the Haywood prosecution, is reported to have died, a physical and mental wreck. Rutan was one of Bulkley Well's lieutenants, and part of his special duty has been conspiring to ensnare Vincent St. John in the meshes of the law.

Wade R. Parks.

S. L. P. RATIFICATION.

New York Campaign to Be Opened at Arlington Hall.

The Socialist Labor Party of New York will hold its great annual ratification meeting for the campaign of 1907, on Monday evening, October 14, at Arlington Hall, 23 East Eighth street.

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, Frank Bohn, National Secretory of the Party, James T. Hunter, New York's popular working class orator, and others prominent in the **movement** in New York have **already been engaged** for the occasion. The workers of New York are expected to turn out in monster crowds to the official opening of the Socialist Labor Party campaign in the city. While this is an "off year" for the old political parties, the Socialist Labor Party recognizes no off years. Every year is an important year for it. Every year is a year in which to preach the revolution to the wage workers now groaning under capitalist thievery. Therefore, workingmen and women, attend in force. The S. L. P.'s fight is your fight, and you should be on deck to start the ball a-rolling.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

SHERIFF BROWN

HIS ASSASSINATION A CAPITALIST CRIME.

His Alleged Dying Statement Blaming Act on W. F. M. a Pinkerton Lie—Brown Was Sturdy Friend of Federation All Through Haywood Case—Gave Some of Most Valuable Evidence in Favor of Steve Adams.

Boise, Idaho, October 2.—Sheriff Brown of Baker City, Oregon, was assassinated by a bomb explosion at his front yard gate Monday evening, September 30, 1907. The papers flash it upon the public as a deadly parallel to the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg.

Last night's papers state that Brown makes a dying statement charging his murder to the Western Federation of Miners. This morning's Daily Statesman plays up the story of Brown's assassination with big headlines proclaiming the guilt of the Western Federation. It is announced that Brown is the sheriff who arrested Steve Adams when Adams was inveigled from Haines, Oregon, and brought to Idaho and placed in the penitentiary at Boise with Orchard, and that because Brown arrested Adams he gained the enmity of the W. F. M.

What are the facts?

Steve Adams was not arrested by Brown. Brown was a friend of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the Haywood case. Brown voluntarily went to Wallace, Idaho, to attend Steve Adams' trial last March. Brown testified in behalf of Adams in that case and attorney Nugent declared to-day that the testimony of Brown in that case was invaluable, that, in fact, no more important testimony was given in behalf of Adams than the testimony of Brown.

It is true that Brown was with Pinkerton detective Thiele when Adams was taken in tow by the National Kidnapping and Criminal Association commonly known as the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Thiele left Boise to go to Haines, Oregon, to get Adams. Governor Gooding, a co-conspirator with the Pinkertons, telephoned Sheriff Brown to meet Thiele at Haines with a team; that Thiele was going to the hills to get a very bad man. Brown got a hack and took a deputy, meeting Thiele at the place appointed by Gov. Gooding of Idaho. There never was a warrant issued for Adams in Oregon. Adams was asked to come to Boise as a witness, and under that understanding Adams and Thiele came to Boise. Brown never arrested Adams because Adams was arrested by no one. But it appears that Brown's testimony explaining the alleged arrest was very damaging to the good name of the State of Idaho.

I have already detailed that Adams was inveigled into the penitentiary and there through the complicity of Gov. Gooding, Warden Whitney, Detective McParland and Henry Orchard, a confession was extorted from Adams to corroborate Orchard, and thereby convict William D. Haywood. Adams was liberated from the penitentiary on habeas corpus proceedings brought by ex-Gov. Morrison and attorney Richardson.

Attorneys and representatives of the Western Federation of Miners look upon the assassination of Sheriff Brown as a suspicious occurrence. What may ultimately ensue is impossible to predict.

It is well to bear in mind that the Adams case has its bearing on the Weyerhauser timber syndicate's interests. So does the Borah trial. The Barber timber company have a force of detectives operating in their behalf. The assassination of Sheriff Brown may be an incident of a general conspiracy of timber and other interests—namely, of mine owners—to convict some one connected with the W. F. M.

Wade R. Parks.

SOCIALIST DAILY SUSPENDS.

Oakland, Cal., September 30.—Last Saturday "The World," a Socialist Party daily paper published here reappeared as a weekly, having suspended as a daily a week ago, on the 23rd.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SECRETARY TRAUTMANN'S REPORT

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED AND MEMBERS REPRESENTED IN THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

(Concluded.)

Nor does it change the situation because the imperative duty of defining the relation between economic and political organizations at the last International Labor Congress at Stuttgart was disposed of with a compromise resolution which in no way touches the vital points involved. But many of the delegates to that congress, for whom heretofore the whole working class program consisted in the capture and conquest of the political power by "political action alone," have already placed orders for literature on industrial unionism, so that they may enlighten themselves on a subject that had been absolutely foreign to them, until they have seen the clash of opinions on a question which they considered as not bearing any relation to the problems to be thought of and worked out in the working class movement.

The delegate of the Industrial Workers of the World to the Stuttgart congress will describe his impressions and experiences obtained from that gathering, and possibly suggest plans upon which efforts of establishing international connections with other economic organizations, organized on the same foundation as the Industrial Workers of the World, can be made and better results accomplished.

VI.

WORK OF ORGANIZERS—RECOMMENDATIONS.

If it be true, without qualification, that industrial conditions in their constant changes will also develop among the workers the necessity of organizing according to the needs of the hour; if it be argued that economic pressure will compel the wage earners to cement their forces closer together and establish by the force of all these things the unity of action and effort, then according to the theories advanced by some wise apostles, there would be no necessity of sending out organizers, lecturers and instructors.

"Let matters take their course; the great mass of wealth producers will be ready for an uprising, a revolt when they will be sufficiently ground down between the millstones of capitalist exploitation and craft union inefficiency."

Yes, indeed, a farcical revolt of a "Coxey's Army" example may be repeated, perhaps with more disastrous results.

The organizers sent out into the field must become the pivots of activity in the movement. They have a duty to perform which is of equal importance to the duties of those in the office. One bad selection, as was the case, means disaster, the creation of distrust among the workers; one foul act of any throws the organization into convulsions. Evidence of these facts can be produced in abundance.

No organizer of the I. W. W. should find time, nor become a party to any scheme to promote or foster the particular ideas or notions of any individual or a sect. The course to be pursued in the propaganda and the instructive work is clearly marked out in the Preamble to the constitution.

Schemes to enforce the predominance of notions in an underground way, because these opinions fail to convince in open and legitimate argument, may be hatched out in quarters that seek to destroy the useful work of the organization; organizers, however, must keep their hands and their record clean, they are not supposed to be wire-pulling politicians. The greatest achievements of an organizer in his work will be attained if he keeps aloof from all entanglements occasionally arising in localities.

Organizers engaged for salary by the general administration should not be members of any local organization, but should be carried on the books of the organization as members-at-large, as long as they are in the service of the same. While thus protecting themselves against being dragged into controversies of a local character, they can preserve their impartial judgment in the settlement of eventual disputes which they may be called upon to adjudicate.

(This suggestion holds good also for all officers, the editor and assistants in the office; they all should, for the same reasons, be carried on the books of the organization as members-at-large).

It is for similar reasons that the General Executive Board of the I.W.W. approved of the recommendations made to all organizers not to accept the nomination or stand for election as delegates from any local union; all organizers, however, were supposed to work their way to the place of convention, and attend same as non-participating members, with the object of learning from the expressions of the delegates and the discussions on the floor of the convention the needs and rquirements of the movement in the various localities and districts.

Financial set-backs caused the abandonment of that plan, yet this convention should consider the merits of these suggestions and make them operative for the future conventions of this organization.

Every organizer has been requested to prepare a report with timely recommendations, learned from the experiences gathered in the field work among the proletarians of this land.

We expect criticism of some arrangements made about the work of some organizers in certain districts, but investigation is courted and it can be shown in every instance that there were always substantial reasons why the general office was induced to experiment, and again sometimes change arrangements because of the pressure of events that unexpectedly turned up.

Highly should those organizers be commended who, after finding the futility of their efforts in certain districts, frankly stated the conditions surrounding them, and demanded the transfer to other districts where they thought that results of their work would be more valuable.

On the other hand, if officers of a local union, or unions, with whom a national organizer is supposed to co-operate, fail to report the actual facts in situations and prospects warranting the continuation of the work of an organizer in a given district, no blame should be attached to the general office, as has been done in some instances.

Knowing that this matter will be one of the important subjects for consideration at this convention, no further suggestions are offered; the few enumerated above are presented with the object of preventing the possibility of building up an "inner machine" for the control of affairs in the organization.

VII.

THE LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

While the system introduced by mandate of the last convention, of having a local executive board cooperate with the officers of the organization in the supervision of the general affairs of the organization has apparently given entire satisfaction to the membership, and helped to relieve the responsibilities of the General Secretary, yet improvements commend themselves to this convention. The publicity given to all affairs within and of all transactions in connection with the management of the organization, has assured confidence among the many members, has safeguarded to a great extent the organization against the invasion of "Agents Provocateurs," detectives and secret service men of the capitalist class. But the method of appointing the members of the local executive board offers cause for criticism, and for a charge, baseless so far though, of favoritism.

This convention should determine the exact number of members on that executive board and make provisions that not more than one member of a given local union or industrial occupation be permitted to serve on that board, nor should any organizer under pay be eligible for election as member of the local executive board, for the reason that the duties of said board, according to the rules laid down by the General Executive Board in its sessions of October, 1906, consist primarily of supervising, in conjunction with the secretaries, the work of the organizers.

This Advisory Board should alone have the power to pass on all bills, as it will often be necessary to have members of the General Executive Board act as organizers and conductors of strikes, and they should be guarded against any possible charge that they pass on their own bills and order payment of their own expenses incurred.

VIII.

PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES TO BE ORGANIZED.

The Coal Miners.

Those of you who were at the last convention will remember the powerful appeal from the representative of the coal miners in Southern Illinois: "We are ready for the Industrial Workers of the World; help us to throw off the yoke of reactionary, capitalist unionism; give us your assistance to exterminate the check-off system, which has dragged us down to a level lower than even the chattel slave occupied." You heard these words, and you decided that the work of organizing the coal miners of America in a revolutionary organization was one of the supreme tasks of the hour.

Was the description of the appalling conditions of the mine workers an exaggeration? Was the story of the wrongs and abuses suffered by them imaginary, only concocted in the brain of a few; was it a delusion and false pretense that the mine workers were waiting for a chance and an inspiring opportunity to break the chains of a slavery, enforced and upheld with the aid of the United Mine Workers of America?

The queer acts and the exclamations of the officials of the United Mine Workers should give you the best answer. They bear testimony to the fact that the propaganda carried on by the Industrial Workers of the World, although still on a necessarily limited scale, has aroused the slaves of the coal mines. They are ready!

The vituperations of all the "lieutenants" of Mark Hanna prove that the system that they try to uphold is on trial, and the slaves of the mines declare ever louder: "No longer shall we remain slaves."

The propaganda among the miners bore fruit far beyond the most sanguine expectations. No class of proletarians have suffered more by the betrayals of false leaders with capitalist training than the miners; yet they are not able to free themselves at once, as they are shackled down by the check-off system, by the iron-clad contracts, by the fear of having hunger and want stare them in the face if they dare to rebel and to revolt.

Of the collection of evidence of the outrages committed by the officials of the United Mine Workers, and the crimes perpetrated against the enslaved coal miners none, however, strikes one with more surprise than the fact that the Acting Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners gave support to those who do the bidding of the coal operators to hold the mine workers in subjection. He has branded himself and those who allow him to speak for them with eternal ignominy and disgrace.

(See pages 4, 5, 6, 7 of W. D. Ryan's report to the eighteenth annual convention of District No. 12 of the United Mine Workers of America.)

Fourteen unions of coal miners were organized in Illinois, 4 big organizations in Pennsylvania, 3 in Texas, 2 in Kansas, 1 in Colorado, a total of 24 unions with an approximate membership of 2,000 and prospects for a large increase in membership, and more locals were so promising, the support of the organization by coal miners so enthusiastic, that preparations were made to call a preliminary conference of delegates from coal miners' unions to map out plans for more extended propaganda with the object of soon organizing a subdivision of the Mining Department. Said conference was to be held in the third week of October.

You should not lose sight of the fact that all these miners were compelled to pay heavy tax and fines to the United Mine Workers of America, or submit to having it checked off by the companies and turned over to the agents of the United Mine Workers of America.

And you will have to consider the fact that no fault is found against any slave joining a Socialist political party; in fact, the principal leaders of District 6 and 12 of the United Mine Workers are members and strong supporters of the Socialist Party of America. No interference in the personal liberty of workers is recorded in that respect.

But all the powers of hell are immediately invoked as soon as coal miners have opinions of their own, and exercise the right to organize for revolutionary propaganda and action.

All consideration for individuals must be set aside when their acts, their silent consent, render help to fasten the chains of unbearable servitude on the class of wealth producers, or a portion thereof, and thus give support to the enemies of the working class.

The officers of the United Mine Workers, such brainless and spineless tools of the capitalist class as Walker, McDonald, Germer and others, did not dare to start a campaign of persecution until they had assured themselves of the friendship and support of James Kirwan and the editor of the Miners' Magazine in Denver. The letter of James Kirwan, dated January 8th, 1907, gave new courage to the already despairing fakirs. The banquet given in February, 1907, given by the Business Men's Association of Springfield, Ill., in honor of the delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention and attended by Mr. John M. O'Neill of the Miners' Magazine, proved conclusively that ranting expressions about "Civic Federation Banquets" need not necessarily be backed up by actions and corresponding conduct. Oh, the slaves are so easily deceived by words!

When immediately after this occurrence the weeding-out process against active members of the I. W. W. began it was done in a "diplomatic" way as suggested by John Mitchell at that Springfield convention referred to, which the editor of the Miners' Magazine attended as guest.

Was the contribution of $10,000 to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund voted in expectation that the members of the Western Federation of Miners would shut their eyes to the abuses heaped upon the men in the mines who advocated the principles of Industrial Unionism as espoused by the Industrial Workers of the World?

If that be true, the miners will rather curse the hour when they, directed by I. W. W. propaganda, raised their voices of protest against the outrageous acts perpetrated against officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners and raised them so impressively that even an Indianapolis paper admitted during the national convention of the United Mine Workers in 1906 that the contribution to the defense fund was mostly due to the propaganda carried on by the I. W. W. among the coal miners.

The episode during the Cripple Creek (Colo.) troubles relating to the deportation of miners because they refused to surrender their manhood was widely commented on here and abroad, but is not starving out of coal miners in Blue Mound Ill., for exactly the same reasons, but done at the behest of the United Mine Workers of America, still more to be abhorred and condemned?

Rather than give up the right to organize now for the operation of industries by a freed working class, the members of the I. W. W. coal miners' union in Blue Mound, Ill., broke up their homes, went with their families to places where they think that their rights will not be interfered with by the hirelings of the capitalist class. The mines were closed against them, misguided members of their own class, at the command of the labor lieutenants, refused to go down with the "Anarchists," as these brave men were called in the gathering at Springfield in the presence of the editor of the Miners' Magazine.

"Bury your thoughts and opinions," was the admonition given them, and these miners preferred to tramp in preference to meekly submitting to the orders of the misleaders. This incident is one of many, and shows only to what extent the I. W. W. has scared the enemies.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine sat silently by when at the convention at Springfield a delegate from Blue Mound announced that they would see that these "Dago-Anarchists" would be driven out of the camp.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine did not wield his pen in defense of these I. W. W. "Anarchists" when he heard that the driving-out measures would be resorted to. They were made tramps, "beggars," with the open and silent consent of men whose prejudice against individuals led them to be parties to the abominable acts against the working class movement.

The coal miners will have only one or two here to speak for them in this convention. But the convention as a whole should speak for them. These facts here portrayed should not pass unnoticed by the proletarians of America and those abroad who are interested in the work and progress of the I. W. W.

Never would the officers of the United Mine Workers have dared to victimize I. W. W. members if they had not been guaranteed the support and co-operation of those who proposed to the last convention of the Western Federation of Miners the calling of a convention together with the representatives of the United Mine Workers' officials. For what purpose you may imagine, the toiling coal miners were to be chained once more to the old hulk that they are ready to leave, the mine workers were to be compelled to swear allegiance to an institution which is used to keep them in perpetuated slavery.

Alarmed at the progress made by the I. W. W., fearing that they could no longer prove to the coal operators their power to shape the affairs and destinies of the enslaved miners, they looked for and found a haven of rescue, so to escape the impending disaster.

This convention should speak for the coal miners. Retreat at this time would be equivalent to a surrender in the face of a whipped enemy. This you will never do.

The wedge has been driven into the unholy alliance between operators and the United Mine Workers; the I. W. W., through the propaganda carried on has disintegrated the forces of the enemy. Their troops, held together as were the serfs held in bondage by the feudal lords, will desert them, and the miners will be ready to rise in a well organized revolt, if they are fully awake to the duties of the hour.

It was intended to get all organizers into Chicago, Ill., during the convention and send them immediately into the coal fields; but the drain on the resources of the organization caused by the many strikes, prevented the carrying out of that program. But if the result of one year's agitation and work is not to be for naught, we should devise ways and means to center all activity on the organizing of the coal imnes in the anthracite district, in Illinois, in Kansas and in Colorado. If the convention would order the payment of an assessment, exempting none from the payment of same, enough finances could be accumulated to dispatch at least five organizers into the coal fields. Although the proposed conference planned for the third week in October has to be postponed, it is safe to predict that by spring time next year enough miners will be organized in the I. W. W. that such a convention would then be called for the formation of sub-organizations of the mining department.

The Transportation Industry.

A general unrest is manifest among railroad workers. The preparatory work for the building up of organizations under the I. W. W. is carried on here and there, the contribution of articles by Wm. J. Pinkerton to The Bulletin has aroused widespread interest, and inquiries in increasing numbers are being made by railroad workers about the organization and its forms and purposes. This industry is as important a factor as the coal mining and the oil mining industry, and special efforts should be made to attain tangible results from the agitation now carried on. In both places, Chicago and Pittsburg, Pa., organizing work on extended scale can be accomplished if only resources were available to keep at it without interruption.

The Textile Industry.

Fair results of our work may be looked for in the textile industry. The strikes at Skowhegan and at Mapleville tended to bring the matter of industrial unionism before the thousands of workers now either disorganized and discouraged, or divided up in many craft unions although these crafts with separate contracts with some employers are part and parcel of one national union of textile workers. Requests for organizers, for textile workers have been received from Philadelphia, where the union of French textile workers will be the first organization in that district that will become a part of the I. W. W. The silk workers of Lancaster, Pa., may soon be organized, and the workers in the silk industry around Allentown and Scranton, Pa., are learning of the industrial solidarity illustrated in the conflicts of the I. W. W. silk workers in Paterson.

Although workers in other industries may be also ready to organize on industrial lines as outlined by the I. W. W., yet we should first select a field where the best results can be obtained on account of the propaganda carried on previously to starting real organizing work. With the strength attained by organizing the workers in those principal industries we may be able to invade fields where no organizing work had been done, and where results will not materialize immediately, and where it will require time and money expenses before the ground is sufficiently prepared for constructive work.

Convention.

All efforts should be made to abbreviate the time consumed in conventions. Two important committees should be prepared to give a report immediately after the calling of the convention for the transaction of business. I would therefore suggest that each union when electing delegates should make nominations for auditors, and that out of the nominees three be elected by referendum vote and have the books of the general officers audited three days prior to the convening of the convention. Such auditing committee should also act as first committee on credentials and report on delegates whose seats are not contested.

IX.

MIXED ORGANIZATIONS. THEIR DUTIES AND LIMITATIONS.

In the very outset of the existence of the I. W. W. the functions of mixed or "recruiting" unions were clearly defined in instructions and explanations. In a newly worked field the first mixed local was supposed to be the recruiting agency for other "industrial" organizations to follow, as soon as a sufficient number of workers in a given industry had become members and had received a fair idea and conception wherein the Industrial Workers of the World differ from other organizations in forms, as well as in objects to be attained, so that they, when becoming members of the union composed of workers in the same industry, could continue to propagate the principles of Industrial Unionism. As a matter of course the members of a recruiting union were supposed to be parts of a general organizing committee. The organizing and educating of others not as yet enlisted was supposed to be the primary object of such unions.

In many places these functions of a mixed union are rigidly carried out, and the most gratifying work has been accomplished. But others, instead of becoming agencies for constructive work, have resolved themselves into "rag-chewing" congregations; dogmatism, reactionary in its tendency, superseded the free exchange of thoughts, in the effort to find a common ground for agreement and for consequent instructive and constructive propaganda.

Aggravating to the extreme is the fact that freaks, schemers and free-lancers of all descriptions, abhorring the voluntary and self-imposed acquiescence to rules required for the administration of affairs in an organized movement, after being repudiated here and there, are trying to find a new stamping ground in these mixed unions. Meetings of some of these mixed unions were transformed into "Billingsgate Markets"; industrial unionism ceased to be a topic for consideration because not understood in its essentials by advocates of pervertive and repulsive ideas and thoughts.

The industrial union movement, if it can not be developed into a force, should not be permitted to develop into a "farce," and therefore it will be incumbent to define again the functions and limitations of the recruiting unions, and have these rules strictly observed everywhere.

It should be the duty of the "Committee on Ways and Means" to prepare a document setting forth the duties of mixed unions; and so should that committee draw up a set of by-laws for the government of affairs in such mixed union, and it should be made mandatory that each local organization of the Industrial Workers of the World adopt rules, which however, should be approved by the General Executive Board.

X.

MOYER, HAYWOOD, PETTIBONE, BOCK, SMITH AND ASSOCIATES.

The first appeal for concerted action after the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone emanated from the office of the Industrial Workers of the World on February 19th—it was then the duty of every workingman and working woman to be fully awake to the duties and demands of those hours.

The capitalist class mouthpieces in their rage over the spontaneous response of the working class demanded after the first mass meeting of March 5th, 1905, that the framers of the appeal and the speakers of the meeting be given an example as was given in 1886. Many who crawled then into the hole, under the pretext that that affair in Colorado-Idaho was only a phase in a border-feud and admonished the working class to withhold judgment are to-day the most boisterous wind-jammers, after the danger is over.

But that element will crawl again into a rat's hole when others of our class will be given a dose of capitalist laws and class rulership.

Haywood is now a free man—it was the tremendous voice of the wealth producers that saved his life—Haywood's acquittal is also an assured verdict of freedom for Moyer and Pettibone. The working class has done its duty to prevent another judicial murder as in 1886.

To grow frantic and hysteric about the outcome of the Haywood trial and follow in the band wagon of worshippers would be an insult to the many of the suffering members of our class languishing in jail in different parts of the country as victims of capitalist persecution and conspiracy—they must have as much the undivided support of their fellow wokers, and their families should not be allowed to suffer because the supporters have been deprived of their freedom.

Fellow Worker Bock, of Portland, whose case was given consideration by the last convention is a free man to-day,—a new trial was demanded and he is at liberty today, advocating the principles of industrial solidarity of the working class. He does it, he the proletarian has no other interest now but to show his fellow workers that an organization on revolutionary lines is the best protection against the indignities and wrongs heaped against the working class by their oppressors.

Others are still deprived of their liberty. Preston and Smith are in the dungeon, both victims of the intense hatred of the capitalists, backed by perjured thugs and hessians. Vincent St. John and seven others may be next. Everyone of you at this convention, everyone active in the movement has to expect and be prepared to meet with the same treatment at the hands of our enemies. Don't delude yourselves. Because of the methods employed by the Industrial Workers of the World for the arousing and the preparation of the working class for the fulfillment of their historic mission, the propaganda for industrial solidarity as a class against the individual responsibilities of the propagandists of action, is more dangerous to the existing order of things; **therefore every industrial unionist must be willing** to submit to the consequences of his actions and of his activity in the work for the advancement of the world-revolting ideas propagated by the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Preston-Smith et al. episode is a direct result of the criminal work practiced by the American Federation of Labor and their agent in the particular case, Grant Hamilton. Devoid of honor and principle, depraved and corrupted, paid with the gold of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance, banqueted at the Montezuma Club as the heaven-sent dove of peace, Hamilton, and with him Gompers and all the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and with them all those who uphold and defend the criminal acts of a beast in human form and the system that he represents, are parties and accessories to all the outrages perpetrated against men who defended and worked for the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Goldfield was the storm center; it was there where the forces of capitalism clashed in bitter conflict with the army of labor. Extermination of every I. W. W. supporter was the object. Every enemy of the working class clasped hands to subdue and to stamp out all advocates of industrial freedom and the principles advocated, because the I. W. W. had no organization in Goldfield. The existing local was absorbed by the miners' union at the command of Acting President C. E. Mahoney, and because the delegate of that local stood loyally to the right principles of the last convention, the local was to be cut off, so as to cut off also the revenues from the general organization.

The town workers, constituting the membership of that former local, were engaged in the conflict with the combined employers. It was during this conflict that the American Federation of Labor came to the rescue of the Citizens' Alliance by furnishing strike-breakers and organizing them in the various unions of the American Federation of Labor. By force and coercion they compelled men and women to give up the affiliation with the I. W. W. The clerk in the postoffice, being a supporter of the I. W. W., was discharged at the command of President Roosevelt for refusing to renounce allegiance to the organization.

It was during this conflict that Preston, shooting in self-defence, and Smith, because of having been secretary of the union, were arrested and railroaded through a biased jury to jail. It was during this conflict that Vincent St. John and seven other active men were arrested and thrown into jail on the charge of conspiracy, about a week after the Journal of Finance, published in Chicago, had announced that these men would be thrown into jail; and they being out of the way, it would be an easy matter for C. E. Mahoney, the acting president of the Western Federation of Miners, to settle the strike affair. And because the development of a wild-cat mine, of which the same Mahoney was made vice-president, depended on a quick settlement of that strike, it was imperative to become a party to the nefarious schemes of the mine owners and the Citizens' Alliance, immaterial how many of the true members of our class were thrown into the dungeon, or even to the gallows.

This convention should not allow the matter to rest; we owe to these persecuted men the same duty as we owed to the men who were kidnapped out of Colorado on February 17, 1906.

Fellow workers, we must not weaken in our endeavor to constantly hold up the crimes of the capitalist class and their hired hessians and tools to the workers of this land, so that they, by the use of all powers that they can command, if shown the way, will work and strive for a better protection of those who stand in the vanguard of the movement. Preston and Smith will be set free, if everyone is resolved to do his duty in the propaganda among our fellow men.

CONCLUSION.

Hard was the task, after reaching the limits of endurance, with which we had to deal. But never did despair or discouragement slacken the efforts to do all that human power could accomplish. In the relations between the members of the General Executive Board no discord marred the determination to work for the best interests of the organization. None is infallible, none immune against making mistakes. But the organization had the benefit of the collective endeavors of all whom you selected to serve as the executors of your mandates.

Submitting this report as a general review of the activities of all, combined for the one purpose that guided us in our work, we entreat the workers to cast their own judgment on the merits of their accomplishments.

Surrounded by foes on all sides, combatting against enemies whom we knew to be such, and many whom we thought to be our friends, we, the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, can face them all now and defy them to continue their dastardly work, and marshal their combined forces of falsehood, vituperation and villification against the sound conquering principles and ideas that we have held aloft in the war against those who oppress and rule.

Whatever may be said against the Industrial Workers of the World by the thousands of foes, no matter how they will stoop in their persistent efforts to malign and to discredit the advocates of Industrial Unionism, the

(Continued on page 5.)

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

SECTION ON IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

By Frank Bohn.

In the history of humanity the movement of large masses of people has always been of vast importance. The story of every land begins with an account of the sources of its population. The ancestors of all white Americans came from Europe. Modern Europeans are composed of a mixture of peoples who came in successive waves from Asia. The Romans came from the Eastern part of the Mediterranean. Though migrations sometimes have political and religious phases, they are always fundamentally economic. People simply go where they can live most easily and most happily. The last four centuries, with immensely increasing populations in Europe, with the opening up of vast and undeveloped continents and the development of the means of transportation, have given rise to the greatest migrations in history. As a result we have new nations in the Americas, Australia and South Africa. The purpose of the European colonial systems was commercial gain. To the enriching nations the development of independent societies has been an unlooked for and unwelcome by-product. This development has given rise to numberless "colonial problems," colonial and international wars, and, lastly, from the point of view of the new countries, to the "immigration problem." This "problem" is of practical interest, also, to the industrially more advanced countries, such as England and Germany, which receive an influx of wage-workers from the poorer and less developed countries, such as Italy and Russia.

It is not my purpose, in this discussion, to enter into a consideration of the statistics and conditions of immigration. I shall merely state why the International Socialist Congress considered that the subject constitutes a problem and what the various positions assumed by the delegates were. To all clear-headed revolutionary Socialists, immigration presents a very small "problem." In the first place, so far as the worker is concerned, the national boundaries of the modern world are being rapidly swept away by the development of world capitalism. Furthermore, even if capitalism were a national affair only, this would not be cause for the workers to similarly divide their forces. National exclusiveness, on the part of the working class, is prompted by the same narrow spirit of craft unionism. In either case, the more favored workers are in opposition to the less favored members of their class. Both attitudes paralyze the class spirit and, if persisted in, would make a revolutionary movement impossible. Recognizing this truth, the Amsterdam Congress (1904) defeated a resolution looking to restrict immigration.

When the Stuttgart Congress met it was evident that another effort would be made to gain the support of the International Movement for a reactionary resolution. The resolution of the Socialist Party began with the following paragraph:—

"Under a highly developed system of capitalism the migration of workingmen from country to country is unavoidable: the international mechanism of production and exchange presupposes an international market for labor."

But this profound truth was followed, in paragraph No. 3, by the following unfortunate proposition:

(The Congress declares it to be the duty of Socialists, etc.) "To combat with all means at their command the wilful importation of cheap foreign labor calculated to destroy labor organizations, to lower the standard of living of the working class, and to retard the ultimate realization of Socialism."

Let us analyze this paragraph. In the first place our attention is attracted by that old one —"cheap foreign labor." How many times, with tear-stained face, has the Republican campaign orator thrilled the working class with patriotism and the love of family and home, by expatiating upon the awfulness of importing and consuming commodities produced by "cheap foreign labor." The resolution in question would have lacked some of its offensiveness had this phrase been omitted. Then, as to the import of the paragraph. Some of us are bold enough to claim the right, in searching for a master, to go to any part of the world we please. The resolution introduced by the Socialist Labor Party simply declared that all efforts to restrict free emigration and immigration of workers were capitalistic and ought not be aided by Socialists. It is well known that in the modern world the capitalist and professional classes go where they please,—to the North Pole, to Tibet or Timbuctoo. But here we are to have legislation, as a result of Socialist sanction and initiative, discriminating against the working class, declaring the conditions upon which they may or may not travel about the world.

Some of us at once surmised that the resolution was afflicted by more sores than were at first visible. That we were right was perfectly evident as soon as the advocates of the thing held it up to public view. Delegate Hilquit declared that this part of the resolution was designed, if followed out in legislation, to prevent the importation of strike-breakers. A sentence in the preamble of the resolution, declared that the workers were compelled to "resist the importation of unorganized and unorganizable foreign labor." "Now," said Hilquit, "oriental labor is unorganized and unorganizable." All doubt vanished. The first part of the resolution and its preamble could be used to prove its revolutionary character. The part above quoted could be used on the Pacific Coast as bricks to hurl at the Chinese and Japanese. And the expression "cheap foreign labor" would come in handily while addressing exclusive, "aristocratic" American-born trade unionists.

In my remarks to the section on this resolution, I was fortunate in being preceded by Comrade Kato of Japan. This delegate, a man of exceptional insight and ability, spoke briefly and to the point in German. "Japan," said he, "has been thrust into the vortex of modern Capitalism." Its capitalists were no less avaricious and its working people no less worthy of consideration than those of other countries. Observations made by the mover of the resolution inclined him to believe that the workers of the Orient were indicated by the veiled phrases of the resolution. Against this, as a Socialist, he protested. What would Marx think of such a proposition? His speech was received with applause.

Following him, I observed that the resolution "was founded upon two antiquated and non-Socialist conceptions ——(1) The capitalist political state, the frontier of which Socialists should ignore, and which were already being swept away by the streams of capitalist progress; and, (2) upon the Anglo-American craft union or job-trust, which made a practice of putting worker against worker, regardless of race, color or condition of servitude.

"The preamble to the Hilquit resolution states that 'Under a highly developed system of capitalism the migration of workingmen from country to country is unavoidable: the international mechanism of production and exchange presupposes an international market of labor.' From the scope of this clear and excellent generalization how can we exclude, for instance, Japan? If Japan, why not Italy and Hungary. A great American textile manufacturer has lately said that Japanese concerns were paying 45% duty and still underselling American fabrics in the American market. Now what are the advocates of this resolution going to do about it? To be logical, they must join the party of high protection and thus save us from "cheap foreign labor." If a Japanese Socialist Comrade Kato, here at my right, for instance, is exiled by the Mikado's Government and sought refuge in America, would the mover of the resolution advocate his exclusion? (In answer Hilquit stated that, in his speech of the day before, he had not meant the Japanese at all, but the Chinese.)

"It has been maintained that oriental labor in America is always contract labor and is used to break strikes. This I deny. But the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union of America, an organization which the mover of the resolution endorses and supports, signs contracts with the shoe manufacturers to import strike breakers in case the boot and shoe workers go on strike."

I then read the S. P. California State Platform which pledged the candidates of the Party, if elected, to work for the exclusion of Oriental laborers. Then, after referring to articles in the Oakland "Voice," I claimed that the California S. P. was moved to its action by a desire to please and gain votes from the A. F. of L. "The advocates of the resolution, had better set their house in order by abolishing the contract labor system in their own craft unions." (At this point, after appeals from Hilquit, the chairman of the section asked me to talk to the subject).

After briefly outlining the history of immigration in America, I appealed to the section to assist the movement in America by aiding us in breaking down race and national barriers.

Compere-Morel, (a 'Herveist) of France, and Diner-Denes of Hungary spoke with telling force against race exclusion. The latter declared that the claim that the Chinese were unorganizable was as fallacious as to declare any other body of workers unorganizable. The machine precess made all races organizable. "If we oppose immigration because it depresses wages, why not oppose the introduction of machines which has the same effect?"

Valere of Italy protested against the chauvinistic spirit of American trade unions.

No one but Hilquit spoke for the resolution. And as he was absent when the vote was taken, it had not a single supporter.

Immediately before the adjournment of the section, an incident occurred which permitted me to further clarify the members upon the situation in America. A delegate who is active in the German Seamen's Union (evidently having read and digested the report of the British S. L. P.), spoke with great feeling against those British and American craft unions which excluded immigrants and thousands of their own countrymen, through high initiation fees. "This," said he (almost literally quoting the British S. L. P. report), " is the cause of importation of scabs from England to the continental sea-ports." He then introduced the paragraph dealing with this subject. (See below)

Speaking on this paragraph (the chairman not being moved to declare me out of order) I exposed the real nature of such organizations as the American Flint Glass Blowers' Union, the Granite Cutters, etc., whose initiation fees, ranging up to $500.00, kept natives and immigrants alike out of the Union Movement. Great surprise was caused by the remarks, and I unable to secure enough I. W. W. and S. L. P. reports to satisfy the requests of delegates. The paragraph was inserted by unanimous vote and the chairman (Ellenbogen of Bohemia), in his report to the Congress attacked the system of high initiation fees as maintained among American craft unions.

The S. P. delegation, happily, voted solidly for the resolution as reported and thus, morally, at least, bound their party to a policy which accords with the principles and ideas of the International Socialist Movement.

The resolution:

The Congress declares:

Immigration and Emigration of workingmen are phenomena as inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, overproduction and underconsumption of the workingmen, they are freqeutly one of the means to reduce the share of the workingmen in the product of labor and at times they assume abnormal dimensions through political, religious and national persecutions.

The Congress does not consider exceptional measures of any kind, economic or political, the means for removing any danger which may arise to the working class from immigration and emigration since such measures are fruitless and reactionary; especially not the restriction of the freedom of migration and the exclusion of foreign nations and races.

At the same time the Congress declares it to be the duty of organized workingmen to protect themselves against the lowering of their standard of life which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized workingmen. The Congress declares it to be their duty to prevent the import and export of strikebreakers.

The Congress recognizes the difficulties which in many cases confront the workingmen of the countries of a more advanced stage of capitalist development through the mass immigration of unorganized workingmen accustomed to a lower standard of life and coming from countries of prevalently agricultural and domestic civilization, and also the dangers which confront them from certain forms of immigration.

But the Congress sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite nations or races from immigration, a policy which is besides in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity.

The Congress, therefore, recommends the following measures:

I. For the countries of Immigration:

1. Prohibition of the export and import of such workingmen who have entered into a contract which deprive them of the liberty to dispose of their labor power and wages.

2. Legislation shortening the workday, fixing a minimum wage, regulating the sweating system and house industry and providing for strict supervision of sanitary and dwelling conditions.

3. Abolition of all restrictions which exclude definite nationalities or races from the right of sojourn in the country and from the political and economic rights of the natives or make the acquisition of these rights more difficult for them. It also demands the greatest latitude in the laws of naturalization.

4. For the trade unions of all countries the following principles shall have universal application in connection with it:

a. Unrestricted admission of immigrated workingmen to the trade unions of all countries.

b. Facilitating the admission of members by means of fixing reasonable admission fees.

c. Free transfer from the organizations of one country to those of the other upon the discharge of the membership obligations towards the former organization.

d. The making of international trade union agreements for the purpose of regulating these questions in a definite and proper manner and enabling the realization of these principles on an international scope.

5. Support of the trade unions of those countries from which the immigration is chiefly recruited.

II. For the countries of Emigration:

1. Active propaganda for trade unionism.

2. Enlightenment of the workingmen and the public at large on the true conditions of labor in the countries of immigration.

3. Concerted action on the part of the trade unions of all countries in all matters of labor immigration and emigration.

In view of the fact that emigration of workingmen is often artificially stimulated by railway- and steamship companies, land speculators and other swindling concerns through false and lying promises to workingmen, the congress demands:

Control of the steamship agencies and emigration bureaus and legal and administrative measures against them in order to prevent that emigration be abused in the interest of such caiptalist concerns.

III. Regulation of the system of transportation, especially on ships. Employment of inspectors with discretionary power who should be selected by the organized workingmen of the countries of emigration and immigration. Protection for the newly arrived immigrants, in order that they may not become the victims of capitalist exploiters.

In view of the fact that the transport of emigrants can only be regulated on an international basis, the Congress directs the International Socialist Bureau to prepare suggestions for the regulation of the question, which shall deal with the conditions, arrangements and supplies of the ships, the air space to be allowed for each passenger as a minimum, and shall lay special stress, that the individual emigrants contract for their passage directly with the transportation companies and without intervention of middlemen. These suggestions shall be communicated to the various socialist parties for the purpose of legislative application, and adaptation as well as for the purposes of propaganda.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may from a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platfrom and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trades or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual memoers as well as all other information apply to the undersigned. Frank Bohn, National Secretary—28 City Hall Place, New York City.

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"ROYCROFTIA"

THE TRUTH ABOUT FRA ELBERTUS AND HIS SHOP.

By D. G.

Oh! to feel the pangs of despair! To live in want, misery and wrong; and see no hope to guide you on the rocky way! For the great rising sun to lead you forth like a prisoner, and leave you behind the gates of endless toil; and setting, drag you out a mass of pain, to tumble on a poverty-stricken bed, while darkness brings you one painful day nearer to the end you fear.

It was while my soul struggled in the meshes of such a world, aching and longing for the hope to bear me on, that I found food to feed upon. I got hold of a little book describing the Roycrofters and their home. Like many others I was made to think that Roycroftia was a haven of refuge. Then I thought my greatest happiness, the road to the height of my ambition, would be found with the first right to call myself a Roycrofter. But now, when I think of the many things I saw, of the truth as it unveiled itself before me, I must most disappointedly say that I would as soon become an Elijah Zionist. One as well as the other is led by falsehoods, the only difference being that the world has found the truth about Elijah's followers, while the Roycrofters are still seen through Mr. Hubbard's spectacles.

The time I would have been proud to call myself a Roycrofter was when I thought their many mottoes were rules the Roycrofters lived by; and the inspiration which the dreams of such living gave me made me long to reach the only place on earth where, I thought, the beautiful is considered: where it is aimed to give expression to the "Head, Heart, and Hand." My desire worked on me till I found myself enlisted as a Roycrofter. From that time on, the disillusionment began, and I write to warn the many others from falling under its shadow. For there are many girls and boys who leave their homes, which are sometimes at great distances from East Aurora, and who go there to toil for almost nothing, forced to keep it up because they haven't the means to return.

The Roycroft Shop and Inn are owned by Elbert and Alice Hubbard, and are worked and kept beautiful by men, women and children, who work for small wages, and work hard. They call themselves "Roycrofters" for the fun of it. I never found any other reason. The name is bestowed upon all those who work on the premises. We "Roycrofters" had no more to do with the running of any of the departments than have any of the employees in any other shop or factory in this country. Our wages are small—money should not be the object of a Roycrofter (outside of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard). Some of the girls get $3 a week and are not allowed to eat at the Inn, because they don't earn enough—the lowest they will accept for board at the Inn being $4 a week. Therefore, these girls have to board somewhere else. Some get $4 a week. Some of these board at the Inn, and when in need of money for clothes they get help from home. Others get two dollars besides their board, while a few get more. Of the small percentage of Roycrofters who board at the Inn, a very few live there. The rest live in unbeautified cottages, and all are going to eat in one of the new "special" buildings as soon as it is completed, the Beautiful Inn being reserved for guests only. You see, the enormous prices the guests pay for staying there is making the Fra richer.

The waiters who work in the Inn find themselves working year in, year out, without a single day they can call their own, having to work the hardest on Sundays and holidays, when all others are enjoying themselves. Those evenings during which they find it possible to attend the lectures, they have the pleasure of hearing how beautiful it is to "serve." They generally find those talks or revelations somewhat different from their experiences. They eat in a hole in the basement, called their dining room, and the food they get is, as much as possible, that which has been left on the tables in the dining room where eat the guests and other Roycrofters. When I came to East Aurora, I told Mrs. Hubbard that I wanted to work in the shop. She needed me, however, in the dining room, and at once proceeded to "convince" me. Among the things she said was, "We think more of our help in the dining room than of any of the other Roycrofters." I supposed afterwards that that was why we were treated so "exceptionally."

I read in one of Hubbard's little books, at one time, that the girls in the dining room sing, play, and paint. One of those girls asked for permission to practice on one of the unused pianos. The woman in charge answered, "I've been ordered not to allow any of the Roycrofters to practice on any of the pianos."

Hubbard denounced, in one of his "Philistines," both the takers and the givers of "tips." When I argued with Mrs. Hubbard for a little larger salary than she offered me, she said, "You musn't forget that the girls make quite a little on the side." She must have forgotten the Philistine. It was a back number.

From seven in the morning until six in the evening, I toiled in the bookbinding department. We were supposed to work till five only, but during the summer Hubbard wanted to "give us a half day holiday" on Saturdays, so we had to make up for the four hours' gift by working an hour overtime four days in the week. The work there was terrible. For ten hours a day we stood on our feet, cutting leather and cardboard, etc., and had no chance to shirk or rest any, for the head of department had something to look for in our corner every five minutes. I found the work so hard for me that I refused to work overtime, for which I was honorably discharged, and transferred to the chapel where I hand-illumined books.

Not caring to seem after the money, I hesitated for two weeks before I asked for my salary. I would have waited even more than the two weeks, but that the woman in charge of the Inn told me that Mrs. Hubbard had asked for the payment of my board bill three times. That meant business, so, profiting by the example set before me, I asked for my salary. The head of the department thought that, being a beginner, and having been so well pleased with the work those two weeks, I ought to pay for the pleasure; but this being an exceptional place, they would charge me nothing for it. I had not yet forgotten the back-aches I had earned, together with the thousand book-backs I had cut, and some of the other pleasant and necessary things I had done, and concluded that my way of looking at the matter was a little less charitable than theirs; I ended by putting my opinion down on paper and sending that paper to Mrs. Hubbard. I received an envelope the following day containing half the amount I expected to earn.

Although I just about barely earned my board in the illuminating department, I was satisfied, for that was the work I liked. Things are always moving, however, at Roycroftia. Before I had been there a week Mrs. Hubbard invented a scheme which reduced the earnings of myself and most of the others to less than half. We were paid by the piece, and the most I could now earn was forty cents during a ten hour day. Since I had no source to get any outside help from, I had to choose between falling into debt or leaving, and chose the latter.

There may be other shops as bad as Hubbard's and some still worse. But the distinctive viciousness of this particular one that it is so falsely described or talked about by its own publications that people have been imagining all sorts of good things about it. Young men and women have come from all parts of the country thinking that they are coming to some heavenly place run on brotherly love and so on, etc. I've heard lecturers come for the first time in their lives to East Aurora, get up on the platform the first night, praise Fra Elbertus Hubbard for the good work he is doing; leave the next morning and let the world know all about it through their pens. Hubbard knows how to fool people, and can congratulate himself for success with all but those who work for him. There are only a very few who apparently are not aware of the truth. They, however, are either newcomers, or those who find it worth their while. Of the three hundred or more employees (Roycrofters) of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, all but about thirty are inhabitants of East Aurora who work at the shop and live in their own homes, and after working hours have absolutely nothing to do with the Hubbards. The other thirty (about) board at the Inn.

Hubbard receives more for his products than other manufacturers and pays his employees less. That is why he is rich and getting richer. That is why he can preach happiness. He thinks there is nothing better than Chinese servants, because they are willing to give up their lives entirely to their masters. He is always dwelling on the beauty of serving others. Does Hubbard serve any of the Roycrofters? He speaks to them only when delivering orders to them. You are supposed to do anything that is asked of you. Even Sundays and holidays, if you are within reach, there is something for you to do.

Hubbard gives no vacations to any one. When asked for one, he gave two boys a lecture on the beauty of work and "convinced" them. They remained. He, on the contrary, is always riding around seeing the world and enjoying himself. Every afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard go out horseback riding, while the "Roycrofters" are working.

Hubbard's insincerity has won for him respect and admiration. People think that because he writes and says nice things that he lives up to them; but when they find out how little he means what he says, and for what purpose he says things in that way, he will learn that Abraham Lincoln's adage regarding the fooling of the people holds good even when the attempt is made from East Aurora.

There was a time when Roycroftia was a far happier home than it is now. Hubbard's first wife saw no beauty in swollen possessions when they cost the happiness of so many men, women and children. Alice Hubbard, who is Hubbard's second wife, thinks differently. She has no object in life outside of MONEY. Slowly, but steadily, in the few years she has had charge of things, she has changed everything into a current of dollars, and fixed the flow in one direction and into one coffer. She has reduced wages, lengthened the hours of work, ceased paying for holidays, built special buildings for Roycrofters, and instituted numerous other changes which in all have turned the Roycrofters' day into night, and the name of the place into a huge joke.

Few of the Roycrofters stay there much more than a year. They are continually leaving, but are constantly followed by others who have been hypnotized by the beautiful language of Fra Hubbard.

Roycroftia is capable of becoming the happiest place on earth for those who toil to make it what it is; but as long as greed and love for money dominate its owners, that happiness will remain a mirage in the desert.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

It is society that prepares the crime; the criminal is only the instrument that executes it.

—QUETELET.

A THICKENING CLOUD.

Much matter for thought is contained in the views recently given in Washington by a naval expert on the condition of the American fleet, which has been ordered to the Pacific. It appears that the fleet is utterly unprepared for actual war—unprepared in point of equipment and in point of personnel.

As to the ships themselves, most of them are unprovided with the requisite supply of torpedoes and submerged torpedo tubes, leaving them utterly exposed, in case their guns are disabled, to being "closed in upon." No less than fifteen of the ships are without the proper "fire-control" outfits, a defect that renders useless the best work of the "gun-pointers." And so forth. As to the crew, from the captains or admirals down, they are inept for want of practice in battle tactics and other matters. They have had no target practice; the giant armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington have never fired a single aimed shot in their entire existence. It is not much better with the battle ships. In the language of the expert, "the zeal whereby those higher up made the fleet a side-show at the Jamestown Exposition is one of the causes for the neglected condition of the ships." After these statements, which vividly recall the antics of the Czar and his admiralty staff just before the Russian fleet was ordered to the Pacific against Japan, one is almost ready to learn that the staffs on the United States ships, also ordered to the Pacific and obviously against Japan, were, like Rojestvenski's, made up of cavalrymen. So prepared, one wonders not at the expert's conclusion that the big fleet "goes out little better equipped than the Russians."

The day is approaching when the bankruptcy of the American capitalist mind will be revealed in ways more noisy than it is revealed in home panics, failures, defalcations, forgeries of official financial reports, stenchful divorce suits, sensational suicides, hushed-up cases of sudden death from "appendicitis," etc., etc. The day is approaching when the bankruptcy of the Americal capitalist mind will be revealed amid the thunders of battle, when the fact will stand out clear that the American ruling class is unfit even to defend the Nation's territory.

No wonder that, in view of the damaging facts brought to light by the Washington naval expert, Secretary Taft is growing nervous, and is making speeches in Tokio denouncing "the infamous suggestion" of war between Japan and the United States.

AN ANARCHIST BISHOP?

The pulpit of the Trinity Church Corporation has not, at least not hitherto, been noted for "subversiveness of the social order"; quite the contrary. Judging, however, from the noon-sermon preached in that pulpit last week by the Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, the Trinity Church Corporation pulpit is about to turn a new leaf.

The Bishop repeated again and again that the cause of all present social troubles and ills is that the rich mistake "stewardship" for "ownership." The Bishop did not attempt to deny that the social ills were crying ones; neither did he attempt to deny that the rich were guilty. Their guilt, the attendance was informed, began and ended with their disregard of the trust imposed upon them. If they regarded their trust then "stewardship would do away with the tyranny of capital."

The Bishop's position is essentially Anarchistic. It is a cardinal canon of Anarchy to hold that laws, governments, etc., are not only useless but harmful. The Anarchist holds that if everybody "behaved" happiness would reign on earth. In short, the Anarchist creed denies the necessity of "regulations," and places his whole trust and faith upon individual conduct. So does the Bishop. If the sense of "stewardship" would only animate the capitalist class, the tyranny of capital would come to an end. Nothing else would be needed.

Very beautiful. Only the Bishop's preaching does not square with his conduct. If the "tyranny of capital" is to depend for its overthrow upon the "sense of stewardship," why not all other tyrannies? Would the Bishop depend for his titles and $50,000 salary upon the "sense of right"? Would he like to depend upon the effect of preaching on the beauties of his investiture and luxuries to safeguard the said investiture and emoluments? Hardly, but quite otherwise. Society implies masses, and mass organization requires system. There is no system imaginable without express regulation enforcible by the collective will. As visionary as would the Rt. Rev. Bishop be if he relied upon the individual and not upon collective society for his living, so visionary is all expectation that "the tyranny of capital" could be overthrown by reliance upon the individual "sense of right," leaving the evil-doer to be "touched by the sense of right."

The "tyranny of capital" will be dethroned. No doubt about that. But the event will never be brought about by sermonizings such as the Bishop of London indulged in amidst the hearty approval of an audience of human sharks, headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, who filled Trinity Church on that occasion.

ONE MORE "LADY."

Miss Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, youngest daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., is to marry the Hungarian Count Laszio Szechenyi. Undeterred (perchance encouraged?) by the scandals of her predecessors—the Duchess Consuelos, the Countess Annas, the Princess Chimays, the Countess of Waldersees, the Marchioness Pouralises, etc., etc., etc.—the "beautiful, blue-eyed and brown-haired American heiress," as the yellow journals describe her, joins the procession—of what?

Loud is the sermon preached by what may be termed the "Financial Prostitution of Triumphant Capitalist Democracy."

Capitalist democracy, whether in America or elsewhere, stepped upon the stage of history as the archest of revolutionists. Pig-tails and powdered wigs were cut off and discarded, frills and laces were abolished, titles condemned; nay, more, or further yet, nothing hitherto venerated was left enthroned: kings were "sacked" or even beheaded, and even God himself was thrown overboard. It was so notably in America. Presently the cycle has been turned. Soon as turned the sight is seen of a headlong dash after the very mystifications at first discarded. In its short century of independent existence American capitalist democracy has produced over 300 titled heiresses, a detailed account of whom would be meat for reflection. It glories, for instance in a dowager aunt of an Emperor—ex-Miss Lee of Brooklyn—; in a morganatic wife (!) of a King—ex-Miss Elsie Hensler of Boston; even in an ex-Queen of Monaco—ex-Miss Alice Heine of New Orleans. American capitalist democracy has passed the stage of struggle; it is now triumphant. When a revolutionary element decks itself in the plumes of the ruling class which it contemned in its own infancy it thereby furnishes proof positive that its mottos of human loftiness were a sham. When a one-time revolutionary element acquires possession, or strains to acquire possession, of the self-same plumes, it ever does so by force of the special weapons that it begot. The special weapon begotten by revolutionary American capitalism is not a weapon that symbolizes deeds of valor; it is a weapon that symbolizes the chicanery of the bargain counter—the $. The triumph of American Capitalist Democracy is won by the $. That triumph denotes the prostitution of the triumpher.

When infamy is the badge of a triumpher, the era of his triumph is the dawn of his downfall.

G. B. D.

A London contributor to the New York "Evening Post" who unwisely, instead of signing his name in full, gives the above suggestive initials, enters the lists against the rising demand Great Britain for old-age pensions to the workers.

G. B. D. addresses himself against the latest argument made by those who favor an old-age pension. It having been claimed by opponents of the plan that "an old-age pension would involve the disgrace and pauperization of the worker," those who favor the plan answered: "There are pensioners to-day. Connected with the civil service and the army and navy there are at present 171,815 persons drawing pensions amounting annually to nearly £8,000,000. Most of these persons have been in receipt of respectable salaries. Ex-cabinet ministers and Speakers of the House of Commons, whose salaries have amounted to thousands per year, are in receipt of large pensions. In addition there are 25,000 persons receiving pensions totalling 2¼ millions who have been employed by local authorities. These wealthy pensioners seem to survive the disgrace somehow, and the poor will manage to do the same." G. B. D. enters the lists to reply. The above argument G. B. D. pronounces defective in an important respect. Says G. B. D.: "In all cases to which reference is made the so-called pensions were in reality nothing but DEFERRED PAY." G. B. D. is amply entitled to his initials. His plea of admission and avoidance leaves him not a peg to stand on.

Granted, for the sake of argument, that the law, which places ex-cabinet ministers and the rest of that ilk on an £8,000,000 pension list, only reimburses that gentry for "deferred pay," then, the only conclusion that could logically flow from such premises is that a law should be passed at the double quick placing the aged workers on an at least £800,000,000,000 pension list. If the large salaries, paid to ex-cabinet ministers and the rest of that gentry, who never produced as much as a blade of grass or the head of a pin, still leave "deferred pay" due them by the land, if that is so, how much more certain is it not that that the workers, the sole producers by brain and brawn of all the wealth of the land, the sole renderers of all useful service to society, and who, for their service, receive not enough to keep up a monthly existence, must also have a fund, and that an infinitely larger fund of "deferred pay" due them!

The solution of the Labor Question, one of whose ominous manifestations is the pauper old age of the Working Class, is not to be solved with pensions, old-age or otherwise. The solution of the Labor Question lies in that social system that will enable the producer to pension himself by safeguarding to him the full share of his efforts. All the same, thanks are due to the Gigantically Blundering Dolt, who, planting himself upon the theory of "deferred pay" as a justification for the pensions of sufficiently high salaried officials, thereby knocks the bottom from under all capitalist opposition to an old-age pension for the workers.

LOVE AT HOME!

A dispatch from Seattle announces that Dr. Titus and J. B. Osborne, leading members of the Socialist Party, were arrested and thrown in jail for street-speaking. That things are not as harmonious as they might be in the party of many votes is evidenced by the remarks of another bright particular star of the S. P.—Walter Thomas Mills, who, at the Socialist Hall, said:

"No benefit can accrue to Socialism by barking at the street corners." He was referring to the efforts of J. B. Osborne, who was arrested for obstructing the street and who is working in conjunction with Hermon F. Titus and the old organization. Mr. Mills heads the anti-Titus or seceding wing of the local Socialists. "I wouldn't give 15 cents," he said, "for all the street meetings you can hold. Neither is there any use in holding arguments with other Socialists. The only way we can go ahead is by determined and persistent canvassing of the individual citizens. We must get persons of intelligence to meet the citizens in their homes and pledge them to co-operation with us. We must have organization and systematic, rational work."

"The World," of Oakland, a combination S. P.-pure-and-simple-union paper, takes violent exception to what Mills says and comes back at him in this fashion:

"We have refrained from taking sides for or against Mills, in his wrangle with the State Executive. If we had any prejudice it was rather in his favor and against Dr. Titus. But the splendid courage which the latter has manifested in choosing to suffer the ignominy of the chain-gang, rather than pay an unjust fine, for no other offense than street-speaking is grand and heroic—and in violent contrast to the cringing, cowardly conduct of his unworthy rival.

"Who is this Mills, who sets up himself as a self-appoinnted censor of Arthur Morrow Lewis, National Secretary Barnes, Mrs. Hazlet and practically the whole of the leading speakers and agitators in the movement? He is the same man who, in 1900, had prepared all his speeches to help the election of William Jennings Bryan, and flopped when he found which way the cat was jumping; the same man who went to British Columbia and advocated fusion, and on his own admission, in the pages of the last issue of his own paper, admits that he advised the Socialists in Victoria to vote for a man who was not a Socialist and who publicly admitted that he was not a Socialist."

We are of the opinion that these good people are telling the truth about each other, and, by inference, the truth about the S. P. Sad, very sad, seeing that the party named claims to be THE Socialist movement in America.

NOTES ON THE STUTTGART CONGRESS

By Daniel De Leon.

I.

NEW FACES.

It is not the European delegate who is more likely to perceive and seize the changes coming over the International Socialist Congresses; nor is his judgment in the matter the more reliable. The American delegate brings along a more truthful and sensitive photographic plate in his mind. We call these Congresses International. So they are in spirit, scope and aspirations. As a matter of fact, however more numerously non-European countries may be represented from Congress to Congress, and however larger each of these delegations may grow from gathering to gathering, the fact remains that these Congresses are still at the stage of a European "family affair." The members of a family are the least quick to perceive the changes that take place among themselves. It is so with these Congresses. Whithersoever the center of gravity of the Movement may eventually shift to, to-day it lies wholly within Europe; and what is more, whither soever that center of gravity may eventually shift to, there will, to the end, remain a certain special center of gravity around which European affairs will turn. The multiplicity of geographically closely joined nationalities, each with its distinct traditions, and yet converging developments, renders the latter fact unavoidable. The delegates from the various European nationalities may come in actual contact at the International Congresses. They have, in point of fact, been in intimate psychologic contact all along. Their close territorial location has kept them all along within one mental sweep. In reality they are not strangers to one another: they are a family. Hence I feel confident they are less likely to perceive the changes going on among themselves than is an "outsider" coming from beyond the Atlantic, and moving in their midst. Hence, in all probability, the European delegate to Stuttgart is not aware, surely not as fully aware as an "outsider," of the new forces behind new faces that gathered at Stuttgart last August, or, rather, are now growing up in and projecting their profiles into the circle of the Movement in Europe. Of these new faces I shall here roughly sketch four, with regard to only one of whom—Herve—it is possible the Congress had some vague sense of the significance of his apparition.

Camille Huysmans.

If the necessity for unity of international thought has been found so urgent as to give birth to the desire for an international language, even to the extent of setting on foot so stupendous an attempt as the creation of a new language, it must be admitted that an efficient International Secretary is the nearest substitute. Such a substitute is Camille Huysmans. I did not hear him read or speak Russian and Japanese, but would not have been surprised to see him do so. Huysmans is an extraordinary polyglot. This combined gift and acquirement gives the present International Secretary the opportunity to gain a proper grasp of the movement internationally—an important qualification for the office. Huysmans' exceptional abilities have not neglected the opportunity. With the exception, probably an isolated exception, of the Socialist Labor Party movement in Great Britain, of which he has a mistaken conception, his insight into the intricacies of the Movement internationally is extensive. His joint work with De Bruckere on Trades Unionism gives evidence of a careful study and rather surprising stock of information upon American affairs. At the sessions of the International Bureau his views were frequently luminous.

Young in years; serious in thought, though replete with a homely humor that, considering he is a Belgian, makes me suspect a Walloon extraction; clean and direct in his conduct; wiry of build; keen of intellect; active and studious; inhaling and responding to the breath of a younger generation of on-coming stalwarts, without thereby dropping to the vulgar level of disrespect for the older war-horses;—Camille Huysmans is a new force that will leave its mark on the Movement.

Gustave Herve.

In the course of the debates in the Committee on Anti-Militarism Bebel said that Herve was but a revamped Domela Nieuwenhuis, only much more brilliant. Bebel erred. Whether Domela Nieuwenhuis, if cast into the younger years and social era of Herve, would be a Herve, that is, merely a more brilliant Nieuwenhuis, may be matter for paleontologic speculation. Certain it is that Herve is no more a Nieuwenhuis, and no less, than Verdi's music is a revamped Central African "tom-tom." Talented a man though Nieuwenhuis is, he is the product of the Antiquity of the Movement: Herve is the product of the Modern Movement. Nieuwenhuis's criticisms of the Social Democracy, or pure and simple parliamentarism, were essentially abstractions and crudities, blind gropings after a not clearly discerned light: Herve's position deals concretely with a problem that has become obvious. Under the separate heading of "Herveism" I shall consider his theory with its proper setting. Suffice it here to introduce the man.

Though the oldest of the four individualities I am here considering, Herve is strictly a young man, not in spirit only but in actual years. Short of stature, but not stumpy, his lithe figure and military bearing give the impression of an athlete—strength and flexibility. As this man's physique, so is his mentality. Quick and brilliant, pungent and collected, earnest and resolute, Herve is the embodyment of his Breton extraction—Loyalty, Indomitableness and Vivacity. Such a man—unless, like Gen. Hoche of the French Revolution and whose characteristics he somewhat reveals, his career is early truncated—cannot, if he would, and certainly will not, even if he could, fail very materially to affect, if not direct, whatever Movement he identifies himself with.

Margarite Faas-Hardegger.

Holding a place, quite her own, yet "bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh" of the notable quartet I am here sketching, Mrs. Faas-Hardegger was one of the most promiseful new figures at Stuttgart. Margarite Faas-Hardegger is a young woman and mother of two little children. She is Swiss; her home is Berne, where she fills the place of secretary of a national organization of labor. Inherent capabilities, which no adverse early circumstances could balk, enabled her to drill and to store her mind with choicest information. Clever at her pen; speaking, reading and writing with elegance the three languages of her native Switzerland—German, French and Italian—besides no mean understanding of English; so well posted and so clear of mind as easily to grasp whatever new problem presented itself; and vithal gifted with a virility of character that many a man may envy, Mrs. Faas-Hardegger's efforts in the Movement can not remain confined to the narrow boundaries of her own home. Hers is a figure promiseful of international weight. In subsequent articles, especially upon the Trades Union discussion, I shall have occasion to return to the distinguished woman. The above, however cursory a glance, will give some idea of her interesting personality.

Robert Michels.

Last, not least, is the instructor of political economy at the University of Turin, Italy—Dr. Robert Michels.

Michels is a German. Until recently his home was Darmstadt in Hessen. The sight of Michels gives an agreeable surprise. He who is acquainted with his literary productions is justified to expect to see an old book-worm: The annotations which accompany his writings, and greatly illumine them, are so numerous, and cover such a vast range of reading in almost all the languages of Europe that one insensibly drops into the notion that the men is a closet thinker. At the same time the aggressive virility with which his subjects are treated, above all, the subjects themselves—live, practical questions of organization and aggression—tend to convey a different impression of the writer. Acquaintance with him reconciles the seeming contradiction.

Michels is a young man who breathes the exhilarating, electricity-surcharged air of his generation. Of him it may be said that he has camped on the trail of the Movement in Europe, without neglecting, far otherwise, to keep in touch with the happenings outside. We do not cut out our life tasks for ourselves. They are cut out for us. Inversely to the Shakespearean dictum—our tasks are rough-hewn for us by circumstances; we shape them into final shape. With this explanation it is safe to say of Michels that he has grappled with the task that circumstances have rough-hewn for him, and he is valiantly shaping the same. That task is to sum up the history of the Movement; to trace it back to its sources; to exhibit its present status; to point out the waywardness of its present course; consequently, to recall the Movement to itself. It goes without saying that such a task cannot choose but raise hostilities. The mountain-high facts—properly verified, and minutely referred to the corresponding documents, frequently down to the page—that accompany Michels' writings, notably his latest analysis of the German Social Democracy, are at once granite pillars for the superstructure of his bold conclusons, and breastworks, in self protection, against the assaults of those whom his array of facts are bound to incommode.

Under the spreading branches of the majestic old oaks in the forest of the elder generation of stalwart laborers in the field of the European Socialist Movement, there is rising a generation that will be the peers of anything that has preceded them—the legitimate offspring of that fertile mother of great Men and Women, the International Socialist Movement of Human Redemption.

THEIR DISTINCTION

Berger Interview Discloses Cause and Nature of S. D. P. Progress.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26.—The People some time ago said, speaking about Mr. Berger and the movement to which he belongs, "If Mr. Victor L. Berger, instead of hanging out his shingle as a 'Social Midwife,' hung out his shingle as a 'Physical Midwife,' then out of love for one's friends one would be forced to warn them against fetching in such a quack: he would widow their home and blast it with childlessness. No less baneful to the home of mankind, to pregnant Society, pregnant with the Socialist Republic, and to the child, now a-borning, would be the ministrations of the social midwife, Berger."

The Milwaukee Daily News of Wednesday, September 25, contains an interview with Mr. Berger, which goes to show that social midwife Berger is a quack, and, if he were performing the duties of physical midwife, would be a dangerous man to have around. The very same man that claims to be a Socialist, who prates about an International Movement and the "brotherhood of man," says, speaking of the universal immigration, in the interview of the Daily News as follows: "Victor L. Berger, apostle of Socialism, does not favor increased competition for the American wage worker. He is vigorously opposed to the action of the international congress of Socialists which met in Stuttgart and adopted resolutions, which were accepted by the American delegates, in favor of universal immigration into the United States. 'A Japanese Socialist named Kato made a favorable impression upon the American delegates,' said Mr. Berger, 'and they promised him the support of the American Socialists in the movement. The delegates, however, cannot deliver the goods. The Socialists will not support any such measure."

Little more needs to be said—Berger has said it all; and his words imply the "socialism" in his "Socialist" or "Social Democratic" party. Is it, then, such a great wonder that the Social Democratic party meets with so very little opposition from the capitalist class? Even the Democratic Daily News, the mouthpiece of Bryan, a few weeks ago said editorially: "In Milwaukee, the Socialists have made great headway as a political organization. And it is the only city in the United States where Socialism is a factor in politics—where it has obtained a standing and an influence that ranks it with the Republican and Democratic parties.

"It owes its standing in Milwaukee to the fact that it has been comparatively free from the hysterical and unbalanced leadership that is reflected in the quotation made above. In fact, the hardest fight the local Socialists have had to make is the fight that has been made against them by the 'impracticals' of the red flag persuasion that are shouting for the 'revolution' and churning their addled brains by the overworking of their swiveled jaws.

"It may be inevitable and unavoidable that a movement such as Socialism in its earlier stages must attract the unbalanced and bear the burden that they place upon it, but it likewise is true that a movement that must depend for its ultimate triumph upon its ability to demonstrate its soundness in a sober appeal to the reasoning powers of a majority of the people cannot make much headway until it frees itself from hysterical leadership and gives to common sense a chance to assert itself."

The Socialist Labor Party is proud **of the distinction** of being called and designated as "impracticals of the red flag persuasion that are (is) shouting for the revolution." It is far better to be "called names" by the prostituted press—it is far better to be called men of "swiveled jaws" and "addled reason," than to be spoken of by that same press as "not hysterical" and "not ill-balanced in leadership." In fact, the man who dishes up such tommy-rot knows that he, like the famous Baron Munchausen, says much which in these early days may yet catch the unwary, but some day they, too, will realize that he has been only telling a story.

H. B.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'm going to drop politics.

UNCLE SAM—That might not be a bad idea, provided the political issues, too, dropped you.

B. J.—Well, I won't let them interfere with my business.

U. S.—What is your business?

B. J.—I have a little grocery store.

U. S.—And you imagine you could run that uninterfered with, if you interfere with nobody?

B. J.—Why, of course!

U. S.—Can you get along without customers?

B. J.—How foolish you talk. Of course I need customers.

U. S.—Now, suppose that the employers of your customers reduce wages, will the workers have as much to expend in groceries as before?

B. J. (with an angry look that tells "I have been there")—No!

U. S.—Can you prevent it?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—And consequently, the loss of revenue of the men will interfere with your business, eh?

B. J.—(Bites his lips).

U. S.—You know that the machine displaces workmen, don't you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Now, suppose the employers of your customers get new machines, what becomes of customers whom those machines displace? Will they have any money to buy groceries from you?

B. J. (angrier still)—No, they won't!

U. S.—Consequently, the conduct of the employers interferes with your business?

B. J.—(grows quite red in the face).

U. S.—But that's not all. Have you not heard of the "department store"?

B. J. (walking backward and forward, impatiently)—Have I heard of them—heard of them? By Jericho! I've heard of them, and felt them, too!

U. S.—These larger capitalistic concerns are more attractive than the little ones?

B. J.—If that were all! They can afford to sell so much cheaper; and they filch our customers away.

U. S.—Just so. These larger concentrations of capital interfere with your business?

B. J.—Yes! Yes! Yes!

U. S.—Whether you will or no?

B. J.—Yes, will I or nil I.

U. S.—Thus you see, my good man, that there is no such thing as running away from or dropping the political issues of the day or turning your back upon them. They won't drop you. They will hold you fast. What good does it do you to run away, if they can and do overtake you?

B. J.—Now, what is a man to do?

U. S.—You realize that the machine produces infinitely more than hand-work, hence you must realize that there is something wrong somewhere, inasmuch as, despite increased production, there is increased poverty. You realize that one large store is better than many picayune ones, hence there must be something wrong if, despite such advantages, there are people who suffer by it.

B. J.—That's all right, but the remedy?

U. S.—Can a gold standard or a silver standard, or protection, or free trade, or expansion or anti-expansion remove these evils?

B. J.—Don't see how they could.

U. S.—Nor does anybody else: those who shout that way least of all. Now, suppose that the machine, and the land and the factories were owned by the people and operated by them, would there be any idle capitalists to sponge up wages, throw men out of work and thereby make the whole community suffer?

B. J.—Guess not.

U. S.—That's all the milk there is in the cocoanut, and that is Socialism. And that is what you should fight for. To run away from politics is all nonsense. You must stand up and fight. Vote the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket, the ticket of the Harm and Hammer, and get every one that you can to do the same.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

The People
New York, N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

UNITE ON EVERY FIELD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am glad the Preamble, or I. W. W. Declaration of Intentions, stood at the Chicago convention, but I am surprised that in the twentieth century a lot of wage slaves would chew the rag for two days over it.

About ten years ago I had the pleasure of being in Illinois "broke," and in the dead of winter. Another unfortunate and myself dug ears of corn out of the snow from under shocks of corn, and roasted them, in order to exist. We didn't quibble over uniting on that farmer's cornfield. In California, on a dark night, when one slave takes a candle and the other takes a big red handkerchief, and they go into a vineyard after grapes in order to prolong life a while longer, there is no quibbling about uniting on that "field."

If an industrial depression hits this country in earnest, and the slaves have no "mon in the pock' or heel on the shoe," then they will be only too glad to unite on the industrial, political, corn, grape, or any other old "field."

Yours for industrialism,
O. W. Sewell, ex-Telegrapher.
Vallejo, Cal., September 26.

WHY DO "ARISTOCRATS" DISGRACE THEMSELVES?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The newspapers, in reporting revolutionary disturbances in Russia so often state that students were among the participants, that it leads the readers to believe that the student body as a whole usually sides with the revolutionists.

It has puzzled me that we so seldom hear of the average college student in this country or in England standing by the class most advanced economically and politically.

During the machinists' strike in Providence, students from the scientific departments of many colleges acted as strike breakers, herding with the most wretched creatures from the slums of different cities in a lodging house on Main street, where those poor benighted, unsexed creatures were stored and fed.

We can understand why the ignorant, broken ceratures, perhaps hungry and homeless, would take a fellow's job, as we can understand why some poor girl enters a brothel, though she might secure employment in a braiding mill, say, on the night shift, where she must stand in a noisy, ill-ventilated room for ten and one-half hours per night while others more fortunate sleep. But we cannot understand why educated men (?) will take the part of scabs, knowing the hate their acts engender, and the social ostracism they must endure after the strikers return should they remain in the shop.

I would be glad to have this problem solved.

Yours fraternally,
E. A. See.
East Providence, R. I., September 16.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING SOCIALISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the Amsterdam International Congress I privately agitated for an International Conference of English speaking Socialists of the World. At the recent Stuttgart Congress my opinions were strengthened along this line of thought, and I noticed that others were also talking of an International Conference of English-speaking Socialists. The idea is not to destroy the work of the International, but rather to assist it in every way possible. The English speaking nations, first of all, have one language, secondly, they have a well developed trades union problem to face which few other nations have as yet to meet. An English speaking conference could give us besides an understanding on different questions, a better relation between the press of the different countries for the exchange of news.

There is a world of thought in this question, and my purpose in writing this letter to your readers is to open up a discussion on this question to see how the comrades of the different countries feel about it. The question before you is: "What do you think of a conference of English-speaking Socialists, say at Boston, before the next International Congress?"

Fraternally,
Nicholas Klein.
Cincinnati, O., September 26.

(Socialist and trade union papers [illegible] copy.)

"DON'T REMEMBER."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is a multi-millionaire in San Francisco, Claus Spreckels is his name. He is before a tribunal to give evidence showing how the Sugar Trust was formed, and what connection he had with it, if any.

Some several years ago, the leading papers of 'Frisco hurrahed about the financial institution or bank, that was able to pay over to Claus Spreckels $3,000,000 for the sale of his sugar plant in Philadelphia to the Sugar Trust, or H. O. Havemeyer, and his gang of thieves. It was such a small item Spreckels has forgotten all about it. His memory is a blank. He appears to be in good health and he is able to travel for his health, but in the witness chair he can't remember.

I wonder if his memory is good as regards the number of wage slaves, men women and children, that he has robbed of their life-blood. I wonder if he can remember how many paupers, criminals, and early graves he has made while becoming a multi-millionaire. I think he would know, but when questioned too close, and pressed too hard for an answer would reply, "I don't remember."

How many of his wage slaves can travel for their health and have their wages paid while recuperating from the effects of hard labor? None. But they lose their jobs if they forget.

Some time back the Mayor of 'Frisco was very tired, wanted a rest—a trip to Europe rested him. What made him tired was taking graft money. As for our employer, when he takes sick or is tired, he goes to some noted springs or health resort. His income continues; the wage slave stays at work and grinds out dividends for his boss. Smart fellows, and yet they "don't remember."

As long as the workingmen will allow the capitalist class to hold the club of want over their heads so long will they be slaves. But I find many workers who are cowards to themselves and their fellow men. I hand them a Weekly or Daily People and they are afraid some one will [illegible] them take it. They admit it would be nice, but don't like to be asked to raise their voices for it—but bring your ideas into play and they are ready to step in and enjoy the fruits of victory.

For the present their job is the only thing they have to think about. As to the time when they were out of a job—they "don't remember."

From a wage slave, T. McD.
San Francisco, Cal., September 16.

$3.50 DOUGLAS AND TOBIN IN CAHOOTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That the capitalists own, control and run the A. F. of L. for their own exclusive benefit, is a statement often made in the columns of The People. Attempts have been made by the A. F. of L. privately owned Socialist party organs to disprove it, but with very little effect. Here in Rhode Island the evil effects of pure and simpledom are as rampant as can be found anywhere, not to mention the different divisions or crafts and the petty internecine warfare carried on by the misguided ones, which as a matter of course must be wherever the slimy trail of the A. F. of L. serpent creeps.

With the above brief introduction I will give to the readers of The People two more illustrations of the correctness of The People in its statement "that the capitalists organise and maintain the A. F. of L. to the detriment of the best interest of the workers."

While engaged in propaganda work and soliciting signatures for the nomination papers of the S. L. P. of R. I., with Comrade Scanlon, in the city of Woonsocket, a manufacturing center, sixteen miles from Providence, we were informed that a local of the Garment workers union was organized—by the A. F. of L. officials? No—by the Eagle Overall Co., of Woonsocket and that one of the directors of the firm is a member of the union, and he furthermore made the statement that it is more profitable to have the label and exploit the use of it than to have his factory unorganized. "But he'd be damned if the Industrial men would work in his factory."

The second example is the conduct of Douglas of boot and shoe notoriety. I append the advertisement inserted in Heart's Boston American of Sept. 28. Page2. Here is the vital part of it:

"THE W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY, BROCKTON, MASS.,
WANTS LASTERS.

"No persons need apply except those who are in good standing in the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, or are willing to become members.

"The Arbitration Contract, entered into by this Company and the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, and endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, is enforced and will remain so. The Arbitration Agreement was entered into November , 1898, and has been in continuous operation since that time. Some of the Lasters in our employ, members of the Lasters' Union No. 192, have rebelled against the National Organization, have severed their connection therewith, thus repudiating the existing agrement, and have struck our Lasting Department because of our refusal to recognize the agent of the Independent Union. This Company declares that this agreement obliging us to keep none in our employ except members of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union in good standing, shall be kept up by us in the spirit, as well as the letter, and we shall refuse to permit a small portion of our Lasters to compel us to violate our agreement with our 3,000 other employes."

Comment on the Douglass advertisment is needless. I ask if the conditions were so good in Douglas's factory, why did the men rebel against Tobin and repudiate him and his acts at the Toronto convention.

P. L. Quinlan.
Providence, R. I., September 27.

HICKEY TURNS UP, AND GOES DOWN, AS USUAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The chickens have come home to roost. One Thos. A. Hickey, kicked out of the S. L. P. many years ago bag and baggage for appropriating funds belonging to that organization has for many months past been the "darling and pupil of my eye" of the S. P. local in Globe. His every word was listened to with awe, his every gesture was watched with expectancy. His many stories of the S. L. P. and his connection with that party were told and retold. The "corruption," "grafting" and general awfulness of that party were appalling; De Leon, The People, the very essence of low cunning and satanic acquirements. The new recruits to our section were interviewed, and the situation apropos of Hickey, squarely put before them,—Hickey, "The lord of all creation," Local Globe S. P., the awestricken, truthseeking supplicants, kneeling at his feet.

But oh, that this world must go on, that Local Globe became fated to stare into its empty treasury, that the territorial organization of the S. P. should so far forget itself as to go on the bum, when Thos. A. stood in need of another soaking in the drunkeries along Main St., was altogether a situation that practically caused a "revolution" in S. P. local affairs. Semple came to Globe, Semple, the erstwhile worshiper at the feet of Bisbee Copper Queen, whose keen insight into wordly affairs soon discovered that her stingy majesty had little secrets not in keeping with royal virginity, and that more sheckles could be extracted by playing on her fears, than by serving her faithfully, proceeded to run his paper, "The Bisbee Miner," on the catch as catch can plan. The little business men's and the wage workers' interests were made to harmonize beautifully. Result: ads. from the former, subs. from the latter, money for Mr. Semple. Further result: Copper Queen, blushingly, apprehensive, lest one more garment should be stripped from her corrupt and leprous body, capitulated. Still more money for Mr. Semple. He sold out for a good round sum; had a hot time on the spoils; took the Keely cure; appeared again in Douglas; started the old game of disrobing the poor old Queen; and not so successfully this time however. Conditions having changed, the little business man, sort of funny, turned the tables on Mr. Semple and sold him out this time.

Semple comes to Globe. Hickey, tingodlike living on his little worshipers; worshipers means not bountiful; lots out of work in Globe; Hickey down on his back; disgruntled, discontented; no money; booze coming in slowly; meets Semple. Chats; more chats; same old trick; harmonize businessmen's and workingmen's interests; "Globe Miner;" plenty of ads; plenty of subs. Semple looking after little skinner. Hick, dinnerpails.

Everything would have gone lovely only for the fact that S. P.ites had set their minds on the enlargement of "The Graham County Advocate," and making it the most read paper in Arizona. Subs were taken; stock sold; $5,000 to be raised, but—Sem-Hick's paper took the wind out of the S. P. sails.

Situation summed up:

S. P.ites to be likened unto a roaring cataract; Hickey boom down below the price of copper;—Resolutions denouncing "Globe Miner" passed by S. P. local; presented to Globe Miners Union; tabled on first presentation; subsequently passed.—"The Silver Bell," local 2x4 corporation sheet in Globe, losing its jobwork; its ads;—distracted; at wits end, losing ground; very much interested in union now; not quite Socialist, but "very near." Climax—two affidavits against Hickey appear in the Sept. 24 "Arizona Silver Bell," each a corker, one signed by J. G. Kroon, former S. P. State Secretary, the other by J. Pollard, present S. P. State Secretary.

Paul Lungard.
Globe, Arizona, Sep. 25.

THE "APPEAL" AGAIN

Lyingly Foolish and Foolishly Lying in Its Reports of the Stuttgart Congress.

It takes a fool to tell a lie and stick to it. In the "Appeal to Reason" of September 14, Nicholas Klein, writing from Stuttgart, states truthfully enough that the I. W. W. was represented in the Internattional Socialist Congress by Heslewood.

The "Appeal," being in common with the Socialist Party and its press, "mum on the matter of economic organization," and "neutral" in the fight for the establishment of industrial unionism in America publishes the following squib under the caption of "The Party":

"An error was made in the report of the International Socialist Congress, shown in the third column of the second page of the Appeal to Reason dated September 14, 1907. Hugo Pick is the delegate representing the Industrial Workers of the World at the congress, and not Heslewood, as stated in the report. (Heslewood represented the S. L. P.-controlled dual I. W. W.)"

The foregoing is apparently quoted from something; what, we cannot say. At any rate, we know that it emanated from the office of National Secretary Barnes of the S. P., and was published in the "Appeal," which is sufficient.

He who is deceived for a moment with the "neutrality" talk of the S. P. booster for pure and simple unionism, or no unionism, is a bigger fool than he who makes it. What the neutrality of the S. P. amounts may be estimated from the fact that when Nicholas Klein had already told the truth as to Heslewood and the Stuttgart Congress, the "Appeal" must attempt to obscure it with what is, at best, a half-truth, and delusion in the extreme, and at worst a poor and easily exploded falsehood. And not only that. The "Appeal" speaks as there is such a thing as the "I. W. W.," which Pick was supposed to represent: that it IS the I. W. W., indeed; and that the organization which has its headquarters in Bush Temple, Chicago, is a "dual organization"—how the spirit of craft unionism appears in that phrase!—and "controlled by the S. L. P."

Where, it may be asked, is the I. W. W. which Hugo Pick represented at Stuttgart, and what does it amount to as compared with the organization of which W. E. Trautmann is Secretary-Treasurer? Would it be too much to ask the "Appeal" to give a few facts and figures to the end that its readers may form conclusions of their own? And how comes it that this fellow Pick was given but half a vote in the Congress, and while Heslewood, who represented what, according to the "Appeal," amounts to be little or nothing, was given a vote and a half?

The fact of the matter is that the men who are asking justice of capitalism either cannot or will not give it to the members of the I. W. W. and S. L. P. The "Appeal" knows, if it knows anything at all, that Sherman's I. W. W. exists in name only and the bona fide I. W. W. is an organization made up of the best spirits in the labor movement in America, itself the embryo of the Socialist Republic and moving forward to the attack on Capitalism with not so much as a suggestion of fear or compromise. To oppose or misrepresent it is to put ourselves on record as being anything but a Socialist. If the "Appeal" doesn't know this, so much the worse for the S. P. and its press.

The S. L. P. does not now and never did attempt to control the I. W. W. But, if such were actually the case, that would be better than the position of the S. P., slandering the only economic organization worthy the name in America, and doing the dirty work of as contemptible and criminal a lot of fakirs as was ever permitted to infest the earth.

Some, we understand, are staying in the S. P. in the hope of winning it over to an endorsement of Industrial Unionism. Vain hope! Just as the A. F. of L. steadily develops reactionary tendencies, so does the S. P. A year or two ago some of its leading spirits in and about Chicago affected to turn their backs on craft unionism and its works and to stand for Industrial Unionism. Just as quickly as the pressure was applied they ratted, however, to a man, and now, in the matter of economics stand, to all intents and purposes, shoulder to shoulder with Samuel Gompers.

The time for dallying is past. It is up to Socialists who, are that in deed as well as name to read the riot act to those who, in the name of the greatest of all movements, are deluding and leading astray the hosts of labor.

SECRETARY TRAUTMANN'S REPORT.

(Continued from page 2)

spirit of Industrial solidarity is growing stronger and ever stronger among the workers in America. In accord with the irrefutable maxim that material interests are the primary factor in governing and determining the prevailing conditions and structural changes in social and industrial life, will the progress of industrial unionism be subject to the amount of material injury and harm suffered by the working class as a whole through the combinations of ignorance, of craft division, craft union disputes and craft union scabbery. Our augmenting strength is derived from the inherent weakness and disintegration of the institutions of our adversaries; our integral unity will grow with the irresistible dissolution and decay of the old and antiquated, of the corrupted and the perverted; the triumph of industrial unionism will be achieved only by the defeat and collapse of pure and simple craft unionism.

The spirit of industrial unity is growing; knowledge, the keystone to success, is spreading; the arrows of truth are penetrating the thickest armor of stupidity and ignorance. The battle between darkness and light is fierce; but no one who has studied the history of the ages, and knows of the various stages through which mankind had to travel on the long-winded road to an always higher and more improved form of civilization will have any doubts about the final outcome.

With the keen eye always fixed to the goal, with courage unbroken by defeats and adversities; filled with enthusiasm and inspired by hope by every advance step made, by every skirmish won, the wealth producers, preparing, planning, building up and constructing, are making history in our days.

Soon, if progress continues at the same rate, will the final stage be reached, will arrive the moment when Labor, the creator, will take possession of all it has created and will hold, for enjoyment by all in common, the abundant resources and avenues of wealth. Be this always the beacon light of the Industrial Workers of the World; the final triumph will crown the work and achievements of generations; the only justification for the existence of the organization lies in its revolutionary program. That abandoned, the I. W. W. would perish and rush into its own destruction. Hic Rhodus, hic salta!

Delegates assembled: Don't help to destroy; build up on the foundation laid; do your constructive work; the workers of this land look to you; be equal to the occasion and the task!

Wm. E. Trautmann.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

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OF
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Can help extend its influence with a little effort.
Write us if you would learn how.
THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.
P. O. Box 1576 New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

"A READER OF WEEKLY PEOPLE," BOSTON, MASS.—The "killing of money," or the "killing of the banks," will not kill the capitalist class. Money and banks are the reflex of the system of production and distribution carried on by private concerns. You don't "kill" a man by "killing" his shadow—even if the latter could be done. You may bewilder the man, like Peter Schlemiel—kill him, never. The Socialist aims at "killing" the substance, the thing itself, to wit, the capitalist system. "Kill" the substance, and then the shadow or reflex is gone.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, NEW ENGLAND.—Fully two dozen clippings of New England papers have flown into this office containing the telltale Douglas advertisement which demonstrates the fraternal relations between the labor-skinning shoe manufacturer and the Tobin-Carey so-called Union. Thanks for the document. This office is now amply supplied. No further copies needed.

E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.—You are by no means "shut out." Send articles reporting facts and happenings. Will be gladly published.

J. M. R., TORONTO, CAN.—1. Perpetual delegateships to conventions is bad. No less bad is the sending of untried men.

2. 'Tis the only way to combine "free speech" or press, with sound agitational work—to publish the article containing the defective economics, and attach to it the correct criticism. Glad to see the method is appreciated.

T. A. M., YORK, NEB.—For the history of the Reformation D'Aubigny remains a classic work. Green's "A history of the English People" has many valuable passages. Also Motley's histories all deal with the subject.

T. J. C., BLUE ISLAND, ILL.—The documents arrived safely. Will be put to good use editorially.

W. O'B., DUBLIN, IRELAND.—There are no special Socialist works proving that the workers do not pay the taxes, any more than special works proving that the workers do not pay for the champaign that capitalists treat their paramours with. Socialist or scientific economics prove that both taxes and champagne bills come from one and the same fund—the wealth produced by Labor, but never pocketed by Labor, being plundered from Labor in the shop, thanks to the capitalist system of wage slavery.

J. J. D., NORTH ANDOVER, MASS.—Your first letter on the N. E. C. was published in full, with an editorial footnote rectifying its errors of fact and its errors of parliamentary practice. Further threshing of the same straws in the columns of The People would be wasteful. If this answer is not satisfactory, there is the N. E. C. sub-Committee, and the N. E. C. itself to appeal to.

Also note the tenor of answer No. 2 given above to "J. M. R., Toronto, Can."

H. M. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—The manuscript, long in office, only now got at or reached. The title is good. A cursory glance at the contents gives a favorable impression. Its length may delay publication after it has "passed muster." If published we would like to keep type to put it in pamphlet form.

J. A. McC., PITTSBURG, PA.—Had you waited one day longer you would have received the Daily of Oct. 2. It contains your article.

P. L., GLOBE, ARIZ.—The biogrpahy of Thos. Aloisius Hickey, contained in C. J. Pollard's affidavit in "Silver Belt" of Sept. 24, is correct as far as it goes Tom was discharged from this office in 1902 for habitual drunkenness, lying and shirking work. It should not be necessary for this office to pursue Hickey with his full biography. He himself enacts his biography wherever he goes.

J. E., WORCESTER, MASS.—Excuse us. Marriage is not a sacrament, any more than eating. The higher the cost of food and difficulty to obtain the wherewithal to buy it, the fewer the sales and the shorter the rations. So with marriage. Tell us the price of food and the ease or difficulty to obtain the same, and we shall give you the number of marriages. Sacraments should not be subject to the variations of the market.

L. A., NEW YORK.—Our frank opinion would ye have? Ye shall have it, and publicly too. Here it is: The S. L. P. should insert in its constitution a clause whereby every "critic" of the Business Manager of The People shall be compelled to do a month's time at that martyr-post. If one week does not take away his taste for "criticisms," four will surely cure him of the disease.

W. O'N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; J. D., NEW YORK; F. C. R., NEW YORK.—Matter received.

History of Civilization
By Julian Laughlin

THIS BOOK is a historic presentation of the development of ideas. It shows the oneness of the human brain in its conception of things. The dweller amid Arctic snows and he of the torrid zone think along substantially identical lines.

The work sets forth the ethnic development of peoples, parallel with geological revolutions of the earth.

Mr. Laughlin is not a Socialist; his work has not the grounding that the materialist conception of things would give. Yet no Socialist could read the work without pleasure and profit.

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FOR THE STUDENT

FORCE AND MATTER: or, Principles of the Natural Order of the Universe, with a System of Morality based thereon. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner, M. . A scientific and rationalistic work of great merit and ability. Translated from the 15th German edition, revised and enlarged by the author, and reprinted from the fourth English edition. Contents: Force and Matter. Immortality of Matter. Immortality of Force. Infinity of Matter. Value of Matter. Motion Form. Immutability of Natural Laws. Universality of Natural Laws. The Heavens. Periods of the Creation of the Earth. Original Generation. Secular Generation. The Fitness of Things in Nature (Teleology). Man. Brain and Mind-Thought. Consciousness. Seat of the Soul. Innate Ideas. The Idea of God. Personal Continuance. Vital Force. The Soul of Brutes. Free Will. Morality. Concluding Observations. With portrait. Cloth, $1.00.

New York Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place,
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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the Socialist Labor Party of Virginia met in regular session at 3701 Huntington avenue, Newport News, with C. Rudolph in the chair. The roll call showed present: F. Buxton, G. Kinder, F. Neff, C. Rudolph, and J. Bader.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read, with the correction that C. Rudolph was absent with reasonable excuse.

Motion by Kinder, seconded by Rudolph, that any member who is absent at two consecutive meetings without excuse be dropped, and another member elected to fill vacancy.

Correspondence: From E. Schmidt, in re his election as member of the N. E. C.; from D. L. Munroe, Section Portsmouth, on general party affairs; from H. A. Muller, Richmond, in re coming campaign, and Section Richmond's decision; from P. Augustine, acknowledging receipt of $7 for due stamps, also appeal from N. E. C. for more activity in subscription getting to which the following action was taken: Motion by Buxton, seconded by Kinder, that State Secretary be instructed to ask the co-operation of the sections to the appeal of the Sub-Committee as per circular of September 18. Minutes of meetings of N. E. C. held July 7th to 11th, received and filed.

Financial report: Income—August 1 to cash in hand, $34.92; August 4 to Section Richmond, 22 stamps, $2.64; total receipts, $37.56.

Expenditures—August 4 by expenses minute book, 25c.; August 21 by correspondence, 35c.; August 27 postage and fees for two meetings, 69c.; balance on hand, $36.27.

Stamp account—August 1 to stamps on hand, 102; August 4 by section Richmond, 22; August 27 balance on hand, 80.

H. A. Muller, State Secretary.

Moved by Kinder, seconded by Bader, that the financial report be accepted. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Fred Buxton, Recording Secretary.
Richmond, Va., August 27.

BOSTON, ATTENTION.

Section Boston will hold a special meeting TUESDAY evening, October 15, at 1165 Tremont street. Business of importance to the Party demands your attention. The leaflets for the State campaign are ready for distribution, arrangements must be made for a Mass Meeting with Miss Flynn of New York as the speaker. An opportunity for constructive work presents itself in Massachusetts; we must do our share, being in the largest centre.

John Sweeney, Organizer.

CANVASSER AND ORGANIZER WANTED.

The Connecticut S. E. C. wishes to employ for a few weeks, an organizer who will make a specialty of canvassing for literature and the Party papers. Any party member fitted for this work who can devote the required time to it will please correspond with J. D. Carlson, 324 Deacon St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary.

LONDON LETTER

KING NED BUSY "DEAR STALKING" ON A SCOTTISH ESTATE.

Pan Celtic Conference Snivels Sentimentality Over the Gaelic Race—Future Rosy for S. L. P.—Advocates of Industrial Unionism a Growing Thorn in Side of Bogus Labor Parties.

London, September 26.—Poor Scotland is blessed just now with a "Pan Celtic" conference. All the long-haired decadents from Brittany, Ireland Cornwall, Isle of Man, and the Highlands are assembled to blether about the spiritual inheritance of the Celt, whatever that is. It is enough to make a dog laugh to see the Highland chiefs like the Machintosh, the Chisholm, the Maclean, and so forth, snivelling sentimentality about the preservation of the Gaelic speech, when they have been doing and are doing their best to exterminate the Gaelic people, clearing them off the land to make deer forests for syphilitic aristocrats to come to for shooting.

That reminds me that His Royal Nibs is up at Scotland just now doing mighty deeds in the deer stalking on the Tulchan estate, accompanied by the sultanas of the moment, Mrs. Keppel and Lady Sarah Wilson. As these are with him wherever he goes, I expect he does a bit of "dear stalking" when he returns from the chase.

In that connection I heard a fairly good story the other day about His Majesty. A north country-woman called in the doctor to attend her son who was seriously ill. The physician, after diagnosing the case, pronounced him to be suffering from appendicitis. The woman turned on him saying "Na, na, doctor, ye're wrang there. That's what the king had. But pore Jack is a decent lad, and never had anything to dae wi' bad women." The good woman, knowing that the king's appendicitis was very much in the public view some years ago, assumed from H. M.'s 'gallant' reputation that appendicitis was some form of what the French call 'un coup de pied de Venus."

I notice The People gave the Australian Unity Congress a boost. I don't know very well what to think of the Congress, altho' its adoption of the I. W. W. preamble is a mark of general progress, whether they really grasped what they were up against or not. But Tom Mann is not at all reliable. He is very fond of stage-play—a complete pupil of Hyndman in that respect. Also it is difficult to conceive of him acting in a movement in which he is not the central figure. One thing is in his favor. Over 10 years ago he did make an attempt to organize the unorganized on class as opposed to craft lines. The effort was not sustained. Tom never had much staying power. Still, the attempt is to his credit. The organization existed for a few months, and then was killed out by the universal opposition of the trade union official world.

The future is very bright indeed for the S. L. P. of Great Britain. The Advocates of Industrial Unionism organization is growing, and is giving the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Party all kinds of trouble.

WATCHER.

J. R. ROBINSON.

Will J. R. Robinson, formerly of Section Houston, Texas, address G. F. Carnahan, 602 E. Willingham St., Cleburne, Texas.

PAMPHLETS

TITLES:
The Class Struggle.
The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class
Reform or Revolution?
The Socialist Republic.
What Means This Strike?
The Burning Question of Trades Unionism.

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CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

Such noise as I hear this moment would make you think that some dreadful crime had been committed. Such yelling, shouting, calling, barking! Such a medley of voices! Even my chickens are frightened, and while the rooster pretends to be very brave as with head high he struts and calls very bravely to the hens not to be *"women,"* his cackling is louder than the rest. He has lost his way, all of course because he's the protector of the family, while the rest of them all have run into their coop.

I am undisturbed, however, for I know what it's all about.

Through my window I see a large estate upon which is a spacious old-fashioned house, surrounded by beautiful, stately trees, with fruit trees and a garden. Along the hedge is a fine grape arbor facing the unimproved tract of land, behind.

It is this grape arbor that all the noise and commotion is about. It wasn't a case of sour grapes at all. Sweet luscious grapes, such as the gods of old loved to talk and sing about and make merry over.

This taste, being inherited by the little twentieth century child-god, had caused several, not any too scrupulous children, to climb upon this arbor and loot the place.

At least that was the conspiracy. But they reckoned minus the hostess, who, with revolver in hand, followed by the maiden sister and the help, an old man, boy and young woman, was leading the army against the invasion.

Thus it has been ever since the cherries were ripening. The poor, miserable old woman has not spent a happy day since July. She and every member of the household has his or her station watching for intruders.

"The dog in the manger," cried one girl, after she was safe across the stone hedge into my yard.

"Stingy old Betsy," cried another. "Let's the fruit rot on the ground rather than let us enjoy it. That's why we aen't too particular when we go to get some."

"It isn't her's anyway," cried a third. She was as poor as a church mouse before she married old man Betsey. She never did a stroke of work to earn or keep the place. Now she's the whole thing, after the old man has died. If she wasn't so mean we wouldn't be so hard on her old trees."

"Silly creatures," thought I. "If they only knew what joy is in store for humanity when all that nature produces could be used for the benefit of all. When each would own as much as the other, what interest and care they would take of all these beautiful gifts of nature. Then things would not rot while thousands lived in want of them. To-day, in order to make big profits, the owning or capitalist class destroy or do not develop land, mines, and the other natural resources of wealth, just so that their profits are increased. One child died recently, begging for a banana, while just outside the city (Detroit) car loads were destroyed because the price went down and it did not pay the owners to continue to ship them.

So, dearies, let's hasten the day when everybody able will find delight in producing; and having shared in the production and also in the use, will find delight, too, in caring for them.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

BE SURE TO THINK RIGHT.

By Big Sister Olive.

Dear Children:

I am glad to see that you wish to "think for yourselves," but I hope that you will never forget that there is a wide difference between *thinking* and *thinking right.* Many persons who are "a little off" do a great deal of brain work. The most independent thinker I ever met was the most annoying person I ever had the bad luck to associate with. He was a Socialist, so he claimed at least, but the bare mention of Marx was enough to throw him into a fury. He did not want anything of Marx, not he! To take Marx for granted, he declared, was as bad as to take any kind of orthodoxy for granted. It was in vain to demonstrate that Marx *was* an authority on economic science by virtue of his profound study and his unrefuted correctness. No authorities whatsoever would do for our independent thinker!

I don't much care for maxims and catch-phrases, anyhow. They are so apt to go astray as the times change. This phrase, "Think for yourself," was invented at the dawn of science at the close of the Middle Ages. The clergy and the powers of State had always told the people what to think, and had persecuted all scientific thought and demonstration. The phrase, therefore, was an appeal to the scientists and investigators to continue, though their results conflicted with orthodox theology. It was also an appeal to the mass to dare to accept the truths expounded by the scientists.

To-day there is no real and physical interference with a person's right to think. But the vulgar capitalist papers are great machines for steering people, particularly workingmen, into thinking crookedly and absurdly. And to interfere with that sort of thinking is exactly our Socialist business. It is not half as much the workers' lack of thought as his capitalist mode of thought which we object to. We want the workers to see straight and think straight, and the very reason for your "Children's Hour" is to direct your little thoughts into right channels so that you won't have it all to go over with hard labor later in life.

Now I am going to tell you a story entitled, *"When I Did My Own Thinking"*:

Once upon a time, when I was a little girl with a wee little pigtail down my back, I came running into the sitting room as a grave council was in session. It was a scientific demonstration of the movements of the Earth and the planetary system. My Brother No. 1 was holding the Earth by its axis (a ball of yarn with a knitting needle run through it). Brother No. 2 had charge of the moon, Sister of the sun. A cousin and another friend of ours each directed through space some planet or another. Brother No. 3 had a kettle-cover upon which he made a great clatter, shouting between times that "if the Earth was round it did not mean as round as a ball, but round as the kettle-cover, and we were walking on the top of it and if it was going round at all it was spinning like a top, but keeping balance nicely!"

I looked and listened a while with a most indulgent and sarcastic smile.

"Do you mean to say the earth *we live on* is round like that?" I burst out at last in utter contempt.

"Yes, Miss," said my tease of a Cousin," and here somewhere we behold you a mere speck, hanging on with your very toes."

I ignored the insinuation, and continued: "And do you mean to say it turns on a crank like that?"

"Certainly, my lady," said Cousin, "and when you get a little older you will have to take your turn at the grinding."

"Stupids!" shouted I, running out, slamming the door.

All that day, however, I could not get the round earth out of my mind. I surely *thought* a great deal about it. At night it still worried me. "What if we really do turn upside down over night!" thought I. And I made up my mind to find it out for myself. "The bed surely is tumbled enough in the mornings," continued I in my reverie, "and my clothes surely are in greater disorder when I wake up than *I* ever leave them, and the room generally needs far too much straightening up every day." I thought very hard along such lines and finally hit upon a sure method of demonstration. I got my little shoes, put them under the bed where no one could kick them, in just such a position, in just such a place. If the earth turned around I was sure they could never hit that spot in precisely the same manner again.

In the morning my first thought was about my shoes, and there they stood, exactly as I had left them. I assure you that the world's very greatest scientist never was more satisfied after the success of a most difficult demonstration than I was that morning. No use talking of "a round earth that turned over night" to me! I had done my own thinking!

Some day, though, this same girl had to learn some *facts* about the earth and its movement that upset both the theory and the demonstration. She had also found out that all *truly great thinkers* are very willing to learn.

There is an old saying that "a wise man often learns wisdom from a fool."

"Be sure that you are right, then go ahead" applies to thinking also.

Here is an opportunity again to do some "thinking for yourself." How much of this valuable little story do you agree with? What has been some of your experience *"When I Did My Own Thinking?"*

Perhaps you may give us a valuable lesson on "When I Did *Not* Do My Own Thinking." I am sure Big Sister Olive will enjoy nothing better, and all the rest of us—Big Sisters and Brothers too. So come along. Imagine you must hand in your composition in school to-morrow.

With much interest,
AUNT ANNETTA.

SECTION ALLEGHENY CO., NOTICE

A mass meeting of members of Section Allegheny Co., S. L. P., will be held at 2109 Sarah St., S. S., on SUNDAY, October 13, at 2 p. m. Every member is urgently requested to attend.

BETTER RESULTS

BUT RECORD SHOWS THAT ONLY 81 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 2,000 WERE ACTIVE THE PAST WEEK—GET TOGETHER—PUSH THE PROPAGANDA.

For the week ending Friday, October 4th, we received 170 subs to the Weekly People, and 27 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 170, which is better than for the previous week, but, comrades, it is nothing like what it could and should be. The roll of honor, those sending five or more: Press Committee, Cincinnati, 13; Press Committee, Boston, 10; F. R. Wilke, Milwaukee, 8; F. Brown, Cleveland, 12; A. Clever, Braddock, Pa., 7; G. Steinhardt, New York, 7; and five each from: J. Greenberg, Brooklyn, P. Friesma, Jr., Detroit, and A. Gillhaus, Salt Lake City. Prepaid cards sold: California S. E. C. $32.50; Essex County, N. J., $5.00; Newport News, Va., $5.00.

The total of subs came from 81 persons, making an average of two subs from each. What were the rest of you doing? Out of a possible 2,000 workers the proportion of active ones is small indeed. As we requested last week, we want all those who are not tired and who realize that the revolution is not yet accomplished, to send in their names and addresses so that we may get together and work out plans for pushing this work.

A new issue of prepaid cards is ready. There are three kinds: yearly $1.00, six months 50 cents, and three months 25 cents. These cards are handy to use in getting subscriptions.

They are sent only upon receipt of price. You should have a supply.

The attention of Weekly People readers is called to the Daily People. We know that you would like the paper, and as you can get it for three months for one dollar, about one cent a day, you ought to give it a three months' trial.

GROWING.

Operating Fund Receiving Better Support Now.

The comrades of Section Cincinnati come to the fore with $26.15 to the Operating Fund and with greeting for the comrades at headquarters. During this tough period we have been cheered by the knowledge that the stalwarts would eventually rise to their responsibility in this period of stress. We wish to say to the comrades in general that at the present time our ordinary duties become multiplied by the exigences of the situation and compel us to postpone some things that ordinarily would have immediate attention. Bear this in mind when you don't get an answer to your letter within twenty-four hours. Get busy in the propaganda and the situation will clear; meanwhile, as we have so often repeated of late, you will have to furnish the funds in some other way until then, so help out at once by a donation and then get busy in the Party work. Yesterday's receipts were as follows:

F. Houtenbrink, So. Boston	1.00
J. Nagle, Chicago	.36
J. Billow, Chicago	1.00
H. Keiser, Providence	2.00
And by comrades of Tacoma, Wash.	
Henry Bornhorst	1.00
Peter Bornhorst	.50
S. L. Coates	1.00
Sam Gerard	1.00
W. A. Herton	.50
Gust. Rush	1.00
W. R. Vermeulen	.50
Fred Morgan	.50
A. Esklund	1.00
W. H. Bishop	1.00
S. L. P.	2.00
Section New Haven, Conn.	10.00
Geo. Dibb, New Bethlehem, Pa.	1.00
H. Eisenach, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.50
E. C. Harding, Vineyard Haven, Mass.	.50
Frank Rapp, Elizabeth, N. J.	.50
J. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.	.25
Dr. J. Hammer, New York	2.00
Press Committee	15.00
Max Eisenberg	1.00
John Isaack	1.00
Otto Miller	.50
Jacob Rossel	.25
B. S. Frayne	.50
Emil Miller	1.00
Victor Zumsek	.25
Wm. Henke	.50
F. Steinbach	.15
E. Gardner	.50
W. A. Peyton	.25
F. E. Jansen	.25
E. H. Vaupel	.50
Ed. Lang	.25
K. Eisenberg	.50
W. Blettner	1.00
W. R. Fox	.50
G. Conover	.25
Harry Slomer	.25
John Rader	.25
E. F. Johnson	.25
Wm. Kneff	.25
W. Wuefeck	1.00
(All of Section Cincinnati),	
Branch No. 2 King's County	5.00
M. Sand, New York	.75
H. Soff, Seattle	10.00
W. W. Fardee, "	2.00
Francis Tiddy, Maryland	2.00
J. Claudino, New Bedford, Mass.	1.00
F. Perillo, New York	.25
Dr. L. Bama, New York	1.00
M. A. Overby, Minneapolis	1.00
J. W. Leach, Providence	.25
S. Dauber, New York	.50
K. Georgevitch, "	1.00
J. Brown, New Britain, Conn.	1.00
J. W. Johnson, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
D. Brown, Butte, Mon.	1.00
D. R. Munro, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
"A Friend," Pleasantville, N. Y.	5.00
J. Ray, Philadelphia	5.00
H. Schmalfuss Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
L. O. Medicke, " "	1.00
B. J. Brandes, New York	1.00
F. Oehmichen, San Francisco	5.00
Frank Bongio, Houston, Tex.	.25
F. Maiorana, " "	.10
Geo. Fassullo, " "	.25
V. Giarratano, " "	.25
P. Maiorana " "	.25
J. Piombino, " "	.50
O. W. Nelson, " "	.25
F. Fassullo " "	.10
E. Blumhardt, " "	.50
T. Newmann, " "	.25
Tony Demma, " "	.50
"I. W. W." " "	.25
From Entertainment, " "	2.45
Previously acknowledged	488.45
Grand Total	$597.36

"POOR" AND "SIMPLE" DAILY SOCIALIST.

(From the Industrial Union Bulletin.)

The Chicago Daily Socialist, in its idiotic attempt to "report," by belittling, the convention of the I. W. W. day by day, has made a sorry figure of itself; it has earned the contempt of honest workingmen and Socialists everywhere; it has proven itself fully deserving of the odium with which decent people pass it up, and of the oblivion which is preparing to engulf it.

It began, several days before the convention met, with an unbiased news item announcing the coming convention "of the I. W. W." That notice, it was quickly seen, being free from slurs and insults, making no reference to "faction," but unequivocally announcing the I. W. W. convention, was a denial of the faked reports of a fake convention alleged to have been held July 4. The notice, we have since learned, was printed in response to a demand upon the "managers" of the papers that the I. W. W. convention be given a square deal. This demand was made by a member of the Socialist party and a supporter of the paper. After the first announcement referred to, however, the "reports" were the clumsiest travesties on attempts commonly made by capitalist newspapers in dealing with working class activities. Indeed, most of the daily newspapers of Chicago, particularly the "Evening Post," while indulging the propensity to "raise a laugh," did convey to their readers some idea of the serious working class problems the convention dealt with.

Not so the Chicago Socialist. Printing in boldface type the declaration that "it is the only daily that dares to tell the truth," it is, in fact, **the only daily that failed to do so.** Claiming that "it is the only daily that dares to **stand for the** interest of the working **class,"** the fact is that it **stands for a section only of the working class, and that it does for revenue only.**

NEW BUTTONS.

We have a new style of emblem button, red enameled, gold finish, at 50 cents each.

We also have a new supply of the red celluloid button, at five cents.

The bronze button at 50 cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WARNING

No one can tell at just what moment there will be an onward sweep in the development of the Labor Movement. The prices of the necessities of life are soaring; strikes, lay-offs and shut-downs are becoming the order of the day.

These are ominous signs—even the capitalist class views the situation with fear and trembling. Sometimes all signs fail, but whether or not a storm follows, the careful mariner pays heed to falling barometer and gathering cloud.

When a crisis is imminent it becomes doubly the duty of the Socialist to push the propaganda so that in the dark days the working class have a true beacon by which to steer.

PREPARATION

We of the Socialist Labor Party should be ready NOW, all along the line, to aid and guide the awakening mind of the working class, to inculcate correct principles and right tactics, and this can be most effectively done through the medium of the Party Press and Party Literature.

Every reader of the Weekly People can become a light-bearer to the thousands of workers who are groping in mental darkness. As you now bless the man who brought the light to you, so will they in turn remember you.

The reader does not confer a favor in subscribing, and you but perform a duty in insisting that he subscribes. Therefore let there be no hesitation in spreading the propaganda of the Revolution.

The men of the S. L. P. have, by heroic effort and great cost, established the Party Press. Are these the men that will now waver at the much lighter task of utilizing that press for the purposes for which it was established? We believe not.

We want 10,000 Three Month Trial Subscriptions

for the Weekly People, and we want them now. Roll them in thick and fast.

IT CAN BE DONE BUT ONLY WITH YOUR HELP.

It is an easy matter to get 25 cents from a fellow worker for a three-months' subscription. Get after them now, and when the storm comes there will be more workingmen who will understand its portent than if you "sit tight" until the storm blows over. Now to action ONE and ALL.

The Weekly People
P. O. BOX 1576, NEW YORK
$1 a Year
50c for 6 Months
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